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## If John F. Kennedy Had Lived...

"The President (Kennedy) told Mansfield that he had been having second thoughts about Mansfield's argument and that now he agreed with the senator's thinking on the need for a complete military withdrawal from Vietnam."

"After Mansfield left the office, the President told me he had made up his mind that after his re-election he would take the risk of unpopularity and make a complete withdrawal. . . . 'In 1965 I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser. But I don't care.'"

—From a magazine article by Kenneth P. O'Donnell, a close aide to President John F. Kennedy.



President Kennedy



Sen. Mansfield

By John H. Avenill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—John F. Kennedy decided in 1963 that he would pull all U.S. forces out of Vietnam after his anticipated re-election in 1964, according to Kennedy's O'Donnell, one of the late President's most trusted associates. The report was confirmed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

Sen. Mansfield said in an interview that he was convinced Mr. Kennedy could have carried out the withdrawal if he had lived. The Montana Democrat emphasized, "That's what he indicated to me that he would do."

Sen. Mansfield's comments came in reaction to Mr. O'Donnell's disclosure of a White House meeting in the spring of 1963 when Mr. O'Donnell said, Mr. Kennedy told Sen. Mansfield of his plans "for a com-

plete military withdrawal from Vietnam."

The senator was asked why he had never spoken of the incident before in view of speculation over what President Kennedy would have done in Vietnam had he lived.

"I never keep notes on executive meetings with a President," he said. "I consider it a trust and I would not break a confidence. It was up to him (Mr. Kennedy) to break it if he wished but he is dead and I would not consider that it was up to me to do so, and I wouldn't now except that it is in print."

Book Manuscript

Mr. O'Donnell's account appears in this week's issue of Life magazine. The article was co-written by an associate book manuscript.

Mr. O'Donnell, now a candidate for the Democratic

gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, also said in the Life article:

• That the "real" reason Mr. Kennedy chose Lyndon B. Johnson as his vice-presidential running mate in 1960 was that he wanted Mr. Johnson out of the Senate so that Sen. Mansfield, "somebody I can trust and depend on," could become the Senate leader.

• That President Johnson, whom Mr. O'Donnell served for a year after the Kennedy assassination, wanted Sen. Mansfield rather than Hubert H. Humphrey as his running mate in 1964. Mr. O'Donnell suggests that it was the "concerted" effort of the Kennedy forces that finally persuaded Mr. Johnson to take Mr. Humphrey on his ticket.

• That President Kennedy, much to his surprise, developed a warm admiration for Gen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Riot Death Protested In Belfast

### 200 Women March On Army Barracks

BELFAST, Aug. 2 (AP)—Women and children carrying black flags and shouting "British murderers" threw stones at an army barracks here today to protest the killing by a British Army marksman of a 19-year-old youth.

The boy, Daniel O'Hagan, was killed Thursday at the start of three nights of rioting in this capital city.

The estimated 200 women and children picked Girwood Park Barracks for half an hour, shouting slogans and throwing stones. An army platoon in armored cars had to force its way through the crowd to get back in. Later, the demonstrators marched back to the predominantly Roman Catholic New Lodge Road to stage a sit-down protest on the sidewalks.

Tonight, British troops fired tear gas to disperse crowds milling around a Roman Catholic district. However, authorities said that there were no clashes between soldiers and the 150 to 200 demonstrators who gathered off Crumlin Road.

Last night's rioting in Belfast broke out shortly before midnight in the New Lodge Road, White Rock Road and Ardoyne areas and lasted until after 4 a.m.

Police said that the army used 36 grenades and fired 328 cartridges containing tear gas. Sixteen civilians, nine of whom were affected by the gas, were treated in hospitals; 14 were allowed to go home.

The army also disclosed that rubber bullets were fired from teargas pistols to hold back the rioters last night.

The rubber bullets, six inches long, are aimed at the ground and ricochet at ankle height. They can knock a man down.

More than 50 persons, who had been arrested last night, were brought to a special court on charges ranging from possessing offensive weapons to assault and disorderly behavior. Their cases were adjourned until later this week.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, police and forensic experts investigated a series of early-morning bomb blasts.

Engineers began setting up a new telephone exchange to replace the one wrecked by a bomb at Newcastle, County Down. The explosion damaged neighboring houses as well, but there were no injuries.

The Northern Ireland Electricity Board office at Lurgan was damaged by a five-pound gelignite charge.

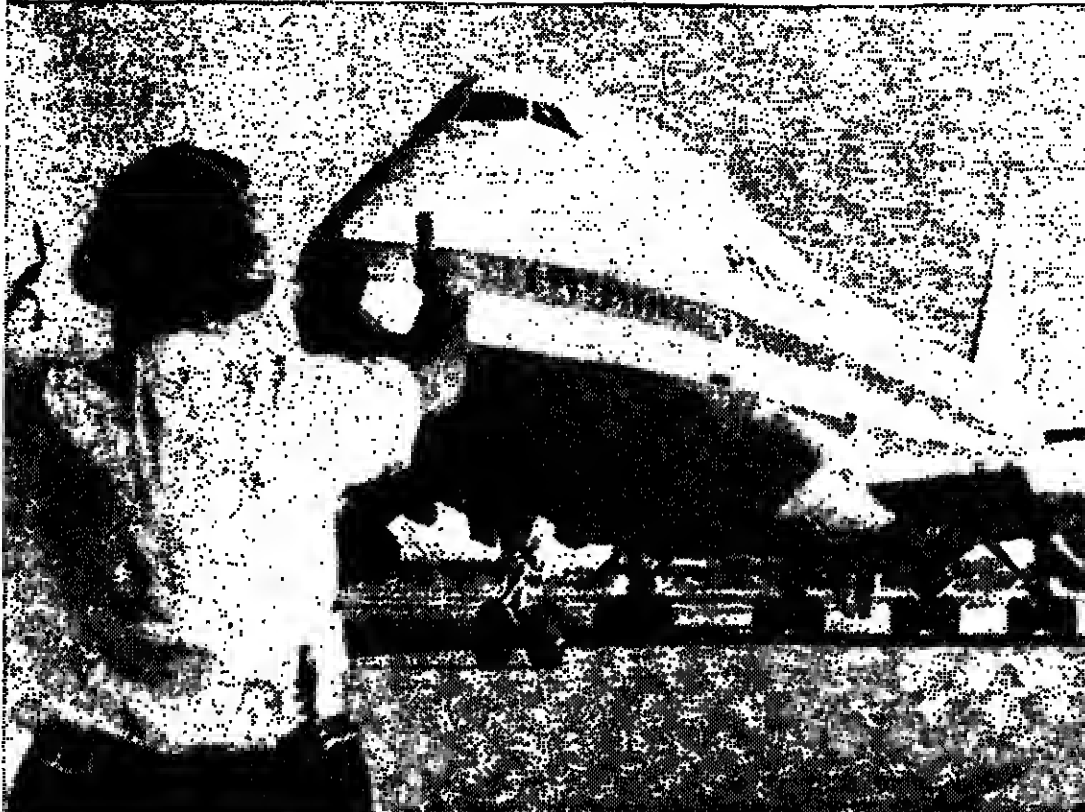
An explosion damaged the customs house at Armagh and set fire to 2,000 gallons of oil in a tank at the rear of the building.

A fourth attack came in Hanahstown, County Antrim, where a one-pound gelignite charge blew in the front door of the Black Mountain Bar. There was extensive damage, but no one was hurt.

The provincial government, meanwhile, increased the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of bomb terrorists. The reward was raised from \$24,000 to \$120,000.

In Londonderry, the Apprentice Boys, a militant Protestant group, said today that they would not defy the Ulster provincial government's ban on parades in the city on Aug. 12.

Instead of their traditional march, the Apprentice Boys will hold services at city churches and then hold a mass rally. They have appealed for Londonderry taverns to be closed for the day.



READY TO TRY AGAIN—A ground crewman in Miami gives the go-ahead for take-off to the captain of a hijacked 747 that landed in Havana and Miami before taking off again for its original destination of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

## Lone Gunman Hijacks Jumbo Jet With 360 Passengers to Havana

MIAMI, Aug. 2 (AP)—A Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 360 passengers was hijacked to Havana early today, landed safely and left off the lone hijacker. Then the giant plane took off less than an hour later, stopped over in Miami, and continued on to its original destination, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Pan American World Airways plane, the first of the huge 747s to be hijacked, carried a 19-member crew headed by Capt. Auguste Watkins. It had taken off from New York's Kennedy Airport.

The Federal Aviation Agency said Capt. Watkins kept one of the jet's four engines running all the time the plane was on the ground in Havana, left off the hijacker, and was able to start up the other engines to resume the flight.

The FAA said Capt. Watkins radioed that the hijacker was a man who had a pistol and carried a package that he said contained nitroglycerine.

A Pan Am spokesman later said he had invited Mr. Castro to go aboard the jumbo jet, Reuters reported. But the Cuban leader refused, explaining, "I would probably scare the passengers."

Power Units Lacking

American aviation officials had expressed concern whether the plane would be able to take off because the Havana airport lacks special ground power units that can be used if the engines of a 747 need assistance in preparing for takeoff.

The spokesman said he was told by a stewardess that the hijacker pulled a pistol on another stewardess and ordered her to take him to the cockpit.

He said no shots were fired and he quoted the stewardess as saying, "It was just like any other hijacking."

The FAA said the plane, Flight 223, was commandeered at 23,000 feet over the Atlantic.

When the plane landed at Miami, it taxied to an isolated spot and was boarded by FBI agents. After the passengers were questioned, the plane resumed its flight to San Juan.

Only one person got off the plane in Miami, a woman with two children. She walked the dogs around on the runway, then got back on the plane.

The FBI agents, on leaving the plane, were perspiring profusely, indicating that the plane's air conditioning system was not working while it was on the ground.

When the hijacked plane finally got to San Juan, federal agents went aboard to interrogate the passengers again.

like Che Guevara," the revolution-ary who helped Fidel Castro attain power in Cuba and later was killed in Bolivia.

Mr. Castro himself was at the airport when the jumbo jet landed in Cuba, the spokesman said, and talked briefly with the captain through an interpreter. Mr. Castro reportedly asked whether the plane would have trouble getting off the ground.

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## Scheel and Gromyko Discuss New Points in Treaty Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei A. Gromyko conferred today on the proposed Soviet-West German nonaggression pact in the section of Mr. Gromyko's country home.

A West German delegation spokesman said the two foreign ministers, each accompanied by his top negotiating aide, met at 3 p.m. at Mr. Gromyko's dacha, outside Moscow for talks that would continue through dinner and into the evening.

The aides at the sessions were West German State Secretary Paul Frank and Valentin Falin, deputy leader of Mr. Gromyko's bargaining team.

They have led the working groups which have hammered out details of the proposed pact through the week-old negotiations. The next meeting of their working groups was scheduled for tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The West German spokesman said that in the course of the week the Bonn delegation had put forth all its "desires" to the Russians.

Some Requests Met

"Some German requests were met, and others have not yet been put through," he said, adding that West German negotiators had not as yet given up any of the points they want included in the treaty.

The principal source of speculation surrounding the secret talks has been just what these points will include and how directly they will touch upon disputed issues

such as the status of Berlin and German reunification.

An official West German spokesman announced last week that both sides had agreed to abandon the original treaty title, "A Treaty on the Renunciation of the Use of Force," and had changed the basis of negotiations to include some points not covered by a protocol drafted last spring.

Neither side has officially commented on what new points are being negotiated. But it is a matter of public record in West Germany that Mr. Scheel has instructions to negotiate a treaty that will keep open Bonn's option of working peacefully for German reunification.

The delegation spokesman also gave the first official estimate of how long Mr. Scheel may remain in Moscow, and it was a broad one. "No less than two (more) days and no more than two weeks," he said, in response to newsmen's questions.

He described today's Scheel-Gromyko meeting as "important."

He used the same word to describe West Germany's view of the telegram Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin sent to President Nixon, French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath on today's 25th anniversary of the Potsdam agreement.

Glowing Phrases

Mr. Kosygin's message contained glowing phrases on the possibilities of cooperation toward universal peace of the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

Diplomatic sources at the negotiations said the German side viewed Mr. Kosygin's message as a hint that the Russians still recognize the responsibilities of the three Western powers and themselves for the conclusion of an overall World War II peace settlement.

This, they said, would mean that the Kremlin views the proposed nonaggression pact only as a bilateral treaty with Bonn and not a formal part of a peace settlement over the heads of the Western allies.

'Weatherman' Scrawled On N.Y. Bombed Bank

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT)—A pipe bomb exploded outside the Bank of America in midtown Manhattan yesterday afternoon, damaging plate glass doors and windows of the building's main floor. No injuries were reported.

Police found the word "Weatherman" scrawled in black paint across the front of the bank and a small Viet Cong flag nearby. On July 28 in Detroit, 13 persons, including leaders of the Weathermen, a revolutionary group that openly advocates violence to bring about change, were indicted on charges of conspiring to bomb or kill.

Three Bases

Sen. Fulbright thus introduced a complication into the administration's efforts to work out an agreement for continuing use of Air Force bases at Torrejon and Sotomayor and the naval base at Rota.

After nearly two years of negotiations—first delayed by Spanish demands for large amounts of military assistance and then by objections from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—the two governments last month finally reached agreement on a five-year extension of the base rights in return for American financial and military assistance, including the provision of 36 used F-4 Phantom jets.

The administration's hope had been that the agreement in the form of an executive agreement not requiring congressional approval—could be signed within the next few weeks by the two governments. But there is now some doubt whether the administration will proceed with such a plan.

Requests to See Fulbright

Secretary of State William P. Rogers was understood to have requested a meeting tomorrow with Sen. Fulbright in an attempt to dissuade the senator from offering the amendment. But the senator today released the text of a speech he plans to deliver in the Senate tomorrow explaining his amendment. From the Fulbright perspective, the Spanish base agreement represents a test case of whether the senators, as he put it in his prepared speech, are "to regain for themselves their responsible role in the making of commitments with foreign countries."

The Spanish base agreements, dating back to 1953, he declared, represent "the boldest—and, going back to 1953, perhaps the first—attempt by the executive branch since World War II to have a security commitment by executive agreement and thus avoid the need for Senate advice and consent to a treaty."

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## Fulbright Bill to Bar Spain Pact Calls It a Treaty, Senate Must Vote

### By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT)—Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced today that he will introduce legislation to block a new base agreement with Spain unless it is submitted as a treaty to the Senate.

Contending that the proposed executive agreement between the two governments contains an American military commitment to Spain, the Arkansas Democrat said "the process of orderly constitutional government" requires that the agreement be given congressional approval before it goes into effect.

Sen. Fulbright said he will propose legislation to force the administration to submit the agreement as a treaty or convention subject to Senate approval. His proposal will be in the form of an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill now before the Senate, specifying that the executive branch can spend no funds for troops or use of military bases in Spain except as a result of "affirmative action taken by the executive and legislative branches through means of a treaty or convention."

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Early Start Possible

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT)—U.S. State Department sources said yesterday that the Middle East peace talks by the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel might start as soon as a week hence. But they emphasized that this was as much a hope as a deduction. They pointed out that Gunar V. Jarring, the United Nations

## Ferry Sinks In Caribbean, 75 Drowned

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2 (AP)—An inter-island ferry carrying an estimated 230 persons capsized in the Caribbean yesterday and sank in the shark-infested narrows between St. Kitts and Nevis Islands. The U.S. Coast Guard said that at least 75 persons died and at least as many were known to have survived.

The Christian was on a vacation excursion from Basseeterre, the capital of St. Kitts, to Christiana on Nevis, about 200 miles east of San Juan.

Premier Robert Bradshaw said on the St. Kitts government radio station that one boat, the Sea Hunter No. 1, "reached 65 persons and brought in 27 bodies."

The Coast Guard said most of the passengers apparently had no chance to use life preservers. The ship apparently sank immediately after it capsized, the Coast Guard said.

A St. Kitts government official told the Coast Guard that the Christians "started leaning, and the people flocked to one side with the result that it capsized."

3 Die on B.C. Ferry

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 2 (UPI)—A Russian freighter and the ferry Queen of Victoria collided today in Adair Pass, 40 miles north of here.

A Royal Canadian Mounted police official said at least three persons were killed and several injured.

The ferry was reported proceeding under its own power. The extent of the damage to the freighter, the Sergey Yessenin, was not known.

## On the Northern Front Reds Mount Major Attacks, Cambodian Troops Hold Out

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 2 (AP)—Heavily reinforced Communist troops hurled fresh major attacks against government positions which are entrenched at Kampong Thom, but the high command said today that Cambodian soldiers were still holding out.

The communists said that fighter-bombers attacked Communist assault waves during the second day of a long-awaited offensive on the northern front but that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops continued their assault at all points around the provincial headquarters 80 miles north of Phnom Penh.

The Communists were using mortars and recoilless cannons to soften up government positions for assault troops yesterday.

The communists said this morning that "our forces, aided by aerial bombing, repulsed the enemy attacks."

Fighting at Kampong Thom continued to be the focus for all action in Cambodia today. It was the center of the Communist offensive unleashed Friday.

The communists said that Communist troops had occupied the center of Skoun, 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, a key road junction with spurs leading both to Kampong Thom and to the military regional headquarters at Kampong Cham, which is also expected soon to become embroiled in the Communist offensive.

Broad Offensive

The offensive was one of the broadest and most powerful of the war and posed the largest threat to the Cambodian military since

Phnom Penh was threatened more than two months ago.

During the earlier crisis, large-scale intervention by South Vietnamese troops pushed back the threat.

There were no reports yesterday of large South Vietnamese elements in the fighting zone along an arc 35 miles northwest of Phnom Penh to 50 miles northeast of the capital, the spokesman said.

In all, elements of at least two Communist divisions were said to be involved in the offensive which the spokesman said was aimed at driving a military wedge through to the west of Phnom Penh and designed to link up with a Communist division in the Kienam area southwest of the capital.

The fighting caused more road closings. The only major road now fully open is the one southeast of Phnom Penh to Saigon.

The major blow of the offensive fell on Kampong Thom shortly after midnight Friday, when Communist gunners poured volley after volley of heavy mortars into government positions, then followed up with ground attacks.

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## Auto Ban in Tokyo's Ginza Area Brings Cleaner Air, More Sales

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Police banned cars from Tokyo's glittering Ginza today, and the result was bigger crowds, more business, and cleaner air.

Japanese shoppers thronged into the area, and the big department stores said sales were on a level with the Christmas rush.

In a gesture toward getting cleaner air at least one day of the week, police closed 8.5 miles of Tokyo's most important commercial streets to motor vehicles and turned them into pedestrian malls.

Pollution experts stood by in all areas with instruments to measure the carbon monoxide content of the air. Ginza's monoxide reading was 10.5 parts per million at noon, an hour before the ban went into effect. At 1 p.m., when the street was free of cars, the monoxide count had fallen to 2.2 parts per million, police said.



ARMY BRUTALITY CHARGED—Women from the predominantly Catholic New Lodge Road area of Belfast demonstrating yesterday outside the Girwood Park army barracks, alleging brutality by the army in weekend riots in the embattled Ulster city.

Associated Press



## U.S. Silent About Dogfights Between Israelis and Russians

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—The United States is deliberately ignoring reports of intermittent air combat between Israeli and Russian pilots as non-events, to avoid damaging prospects for a cease-fire, informed sources have acknowledged.

Officially, the U.S. position is that it can "neither confirm nor deny" the recurring reports. By some foreign accounts, all four MIG-21s shot down by Israeli jets Thursday over the Suez Canal were piloted by Russians.

Soviet-down MIGs supposedly are limited to flying "defensive" cover over the Egyptian hinterland, with only Egyptian-flown MIGs said to be in the combat zone.

Normally, U.S. intelligence and Israeli intelligence pride themselves on their ability to ascertain the facts about such encounters.

During the past week, however, reports of shooting encounters between Israeli and Russian-piloted jets began to multiply, with new details, just as the prospects suddenly brightened for achieving a cease-fire in the Suez Canal Zone.

Instead of denying or discounting the reports as they have done in the past, U.S. officials, in order to protect their own credibility, debated the problem and decided to say as little as possible about it.

The rationale involved in private is that it is up to the Israelis or the Egyptians or the Russians—not the United States—to choose to talk or not to talk about combat in the canal region.

U.S. sources prefer to take the position that if there has been physical contact between Israeli and Russian pilots it probably has

been accidental, rather than a deliberate attempt by either side to mount a major aerial challenge to the other.

No Denials Now  
No authoritative U.S. source is now prepared to deny that there may have been some contact between Israeli and Russian-flown jets.

If the challenge is deliberate, and continuing, of course, it could seriously endanger the U.S. peace initiative in the Arab-Israeli conflict. What American officials are counting on is that the cease-fire will come into operation quickly and end the risk of a greatly enlarged conflict that hangs over the Middle East.

Official sources emphasize that while the intended Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire in the Suez Canal Zone prohibits a military buildup by either party in that area, it would not prevent the Soviet Union or the United States from sending further military supplies to the two nations. This is a mutual decision, these sources said, to permit maintenance of the military balance.

Soviet Marshall in Cairo  
CAIRO, Aug. 2 (AP).—The commander of the Soviet Union's Air Force, Marshal Kuznetsov, arrived here unexpectedly last night, the Middle East News Agency reported.

He was greeted at the airport by his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Ali Bagdadi, and a member of the higher committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Ali Sabry. The duration and purpose of the visit were not made known.

## Egypt Claims It Shot Down Another Jet

Skyhawk Seen 'Falling In Flames,' It Says

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Egypt claimed another victory today in the air war against Israel.

A military spokesman said that when Israeli warplanes attacked Egyptian positions along the length of the 70-mile Suez canal, anti-aircraft gunners shot down an American-built Skyhawk fighter-bomber, which "was seen falling in flames" in the central sector of the canal.

He added that Egyptian forces did not suffer any casualties or material losses.

Israeli Report Air Raids  
TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (AP).—Israeli warplanes hammered military targets in Egypt and Jordan today and returned safely, the military said. The planes hit objectives along the Suez Canal during the morning, a spokesman added.

He said aircraft also staged a 30-minute strike against Jordanian military positions which were assisting Arab guerrillas in their attacks on Israeli targets.

The raid was in reprisal for a rocket attack by Jordan-based guerrillas on the Israeli border town of Beit Shean, in which two children and a pregnant woman were wounded, the spokesman said.

Fighting in Lebanon  
BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Israeli artillery pounded a south Lebanon town for seven hours today, a military spokesman said.

The el-Fatah guerrilla organization said its forces were engaged in heavy fighting with Israeli troops in the same area and had inflicted heavy losses on them.

The Lebanese Army spokesman said the Israeli gunners began shelling areas surrounding the village of Kfar Chuba, a mile inside Lebanon at 5 a.m. local time, continuing intermittently until noon.

Lebanese heavy guns replied, he said. He reported one villager was killed.

Russia Sees Israel 'Farce'

Continued from Page 11

mediator who will lead the discussions, was summoned to New York by UN Secretary-General U Thant only hours after the Israeli cabinet accepted on Friday the United States formula for a limited cease-fire and the opening of peace talks.

Middle East specialists at the State Department said it was presumed that Mr. Thant's indication that he desired rapid action also meant that Mr. Jarring would start settling the organizational details of the discussions as soon as possible. "We hope and feel it could be done in a week," one official said.

Mr. Jarring arrived in New York Sunday night from Copenhagen. He declined to talk to newsmen, saying: "I have no statement at all."

After meeting with Mr. Thant, Mr. Jarring probably would consult almost immediately with representatives of Cairo, Amman and Tel Aviv.

Cyprus, the Greek island of Rhodes, Geneva and New York have been mentioned as possible sites but this does not rule out a meeting elsewhere.

Moscow Flays Iraq  
MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday criticized Iraq for opposing the acceptance by Egypt's President Nasser of the American Middle-East peace initiative.

An unsigned editorial in Pravda said the position of Iraq's ruling Baath party was "incomprehensible" and that its attacks on Mr. Nasser only weakened the Arab effort to regain territory occupied by Israel.

Strangely, those who speak about ceasing fire for 90 days are those who actually are doing the shooting," the paper declared, while those who clamor against it are those who did not do any shooting but were content to fight with words.

It had become increasingly evident in recent months that the Egyptians were annoyed with the reluctance of Iraq to take a more active role on the eastern front. Iraq has a force of about 10,000 troops in Jordan and about 6,000 in Syria, but they have done little but fire occasional rounds of artillery.

Poseidon Test Is Set Despite Russian Ship

CAPE KENNEDY, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Navy announced today that it would test fire Poseidon rocket from a submerged submarine tomorrow despite the fact that a Soviet trawler is cruising in the launching area.

The test firing has already been postponed twice since the trawler first appeared off Cape Kennedy on July 23.

The next day the trawler, which carries advanced electronic equipment, moved to within 200 yards of the submarine USS James Madison and the test was called off.

The Poseidon will replace the Polaris missile in 31 of the 41 missile-carrying U.S. submarines. The Poseidon is larger and more powerful and has twice the payload and a longer range than the Polaris.

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Furnished 2 & 3-room apartments with bath & kitchen (stove, refrigerator).  
Ideal for family living.  
Hotel service.  
Accommodations available daily or monthly.



ANOTHER FOE IN CAMBODIA—Cambodian soldiers try to free a jeep stuck in gluey mud while moving toward the enemy-held resort town of Kirirom last week.

## Israel Cabinet Meets, Maybe For Last Time

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Israel's broad-based national unity coalition government today held what was almost certainly its last meeting following the threatened walkout of a rightist faction over acceptance of the American Middle East peace plan.

The nationalist Gahal party's central committee is to meet in special session tomorrow night to adopt its final decision on withdrawal after Friday's majority cabinet vote to endorse the American plan.

Gahal ministers said they saw little chance of their staying in the government which has ruled the country since the eve of the six-day war three years ago.

Pending tomorrow night's decision, however, they attended today's regular weekly cabinet session, which was devoted to routine matters and did not discuss Israel's reply to the American plan.

The details of the reply are being worked out by a special ministerial committee headed by Prime Minister Golda Meir.

The reply is expected to be completed and forwarded to Washington within a few days, and Mrs. Meir will address the Knesset (parliament) on Israel's decision this week.

"If and when Gahal does quit the government, Mr. Meir, head of the smaller coalition, will still command a comfortable majority of 78 in the 120-member Knesset, as opposed to the present 104, to push through endorsement."

Gahal, which joined other coalition parties in voting for the limited cease-fire, objected to the idea of withdrawal from occupied Arab territory implied in the American plan, as this is in direct contradiction to the party's platform.

Gahal was itself reported to be split on whether to abandon the government.

The party's leader, Minister Without Portfolio Menachem Begin, former head of the anti-British underground Irgun movement during the mandate, has threatened to resign from all his positions in the party if the central committee votes against his decision to take Gahal out of the government.

The liberal party wing, which merged with Herut, political successor of the Irgun, to form Gahal several years ago, was said to be increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. Begin's stand.

The liberals are now demanding a secret ballot at tomorrow night's session, apparently hoping thereby to win over sufficient Herut members to vote against withdrawal.

Woman Is Dead, 57 Hurt in N.Y. Subway Fire

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A woman died and 57 people were injured today when a New York subway train caught fire.

All the injured suffered from smoke inhalation. The woman, in her 50s, died of a heart attack on the way to a hospital. The fire broke out on a Manhattan-to-Brooklyn train near the Bowling Green station on the southern tip of Manhattan. Authorities said they believed the fire began in a cable.

The motorman groped through black smoke to an emergency telephone to call for help. Then he and the conductor formed the 50 to 75 passengers into a line and marched them hand-in-hand out of the tunnel into the station.

Firemen said the passengers were lucky the fire occurred where it did; had it broken out inside the East River tunnel, which the train was just entering, there would have been more injuries and deaths because of poorer ventilation and lack of access to a station.

Fire Outside Caves

PERIGUEUX, France, Aug. 3 (AP).—Administrative buildings at the entrance to the famed Lascaux caves were hastily evacuated today to escape a fire that burned out 250 acres of nearby forest.

The Lascaux caves, discovered in 1940, contain the largest known complex of prehistoric paintings in the world, most of them more than 15,000 years old. The caves now are closed to the public to prevent damage to the paintings from moisture and calcium deposits.

Cambodian Shifts Loyalty  
PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Yah Fux, Cultural Counselor at Cambodia's embassy here, said Friday he had given up his job to join the head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking.

## Army Demotes Gen. Earl Cole Who Headed PX Operations

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The Army disclosed Friday that it has demoted a brigadier general and stripped him of a Distinguished Service Medal "because he failed to maintain a high degree of personal and professional integrity."

Earl Franklin Cole, a 50-year-old career officer with more than 25 years' service, was reduced to colonel and retired in an administrative action effective Friday. He had been based at the Pentagon since last fall.

An Army spokesman said that, after "a careful review of the evidence," it had been decided that no criminal prosecution would be justified.

Col. Cole is known to be an important figure in separate military and congressional investigations of widespread abuses in military service clubs and post exchange units overseas.

He served as chief of the European Exchange Service from January to September of last year. He was abruptly moved out of the job and remained in Europe less than two months as assistant deputy chief of staff for logistics.

He was recalled to Washington, the Army said at the time. "In connection with the current Senate hearings on alleged irregularities in the operation of noncommissioned officers' clubs."

Col. Cole has been interviewed at least once by the staff of the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations. The panel, under Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., has been investigating the military for more than a year.

Recently, according to congressional sources, Col. Cole was summoned before a secret session of the subcommittee itself, where he testified under oath. The nature of the questioning has not been made public.

Last October, Col. Cole's name emerged in testimony before the subcommittee by Miss June J. Collins, an Australian who worked in South Vietnam as a booking agent for entertainment in the clubs there.

Miss Collins said she had understood that Col. Cole maintained a "very close friendship" with William Crum, a wealthy and mysterious agent in Asia for a slot machine manufacturer and other interests.

She added that she had not met Col. Cole. She said that Mr. Crum had told her that the officer had visited in Mr. Crum's home "quite often" and that they had dinner together "quite often."

Mr. Crum is identified by American military records as a principal figure in Earl Electronics, Ltd., a firm based in Hong Kong which sold millions of dollars worth of Japanese slot machines to military clubs.

The Earl firm and several of its civilian employees have been charged with black-market currency dealings and smuggling activities by authorities in Saigon.

After the Earl concern's background was disclosed by The New York Times in a report last fall, the military command in Vietnam banned the firm from dealing with the military and its exchange contract was canceled.

Between June, 1966, and January, 1968, when Earl was active in Vietnam, Col. Cole served as deputy chief of staff for personnel and clubs there.

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Israeli Envoy to Paris  
TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (AP).—Asher Ben-Natan was officially named Israeli ambassador to France today, replacing Walter Ryan.

## How Robert Kennedy One 'Double-Crossed' Johnson

By Warren Rogers jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—When Lyndon B. Johnson was Vice-President, he often grumbled about being bypassed, ignored, sidetracked, "double-crossed" and otherwise pushed around by the Kennedys.

He was sometimes right—ac-

According to Kenneth P. O'Donnell, confidant and intimate both the late John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy.

In excerpts from an in-plete book manuscript, published in Life magazine, Mr. O'Donnell recalls one occasion when Mr. Johnson, the vaunted liberal wheeler-dealer, was the goat in a political whe deal.

The incident involved Hughes, the woman judge later sworn in Mr. Johnson's administration in Dallas, the House of Representatives speaker Sam Rayburn, Johnson's idol and mentor Robert Kennedy, blamed Mr. Johnson for most of the troubles in the Kennedy administration.

Mr. O'Donnell said Mr. Johnson asked Robert Kennedy to range the appointment of Hughes to a federal judge in Texas. The response that Mrs. Hughes, at 65, too old. According to O'Donnell, Mr. Johnson "sorrowfully" broke the tie to Mrs. Hughes and told another Texas lawyer had offered the post.

Goes Abroad  
Mr. Johnson then took a trip abroad. Upon his re- he learned "to his deep embarrassment that Mrs. H had been given the judge after all," Mr. O'Donnell reported, adding that Mr. Johnson thereupon sped to the House to complain to the president about "that kid brother yours" and about how Lyndon had been done to "his mind his back as usual."

What had happened, O'Donnell said, was Robert Kennedy had run against doughty old Rayburn. As attorney general, Mr. Kennedy had appealed Rep. Rayburn for help getting two key bills approved by the House Judiciary committee, Mr. O'Donnell said.

"Rayburn ventured an opinion that the bills never got out of the committee if his friend Sarah Hughes did not get a judgeship Texas. Bobby explained she had been suggested by Johnson but she was too for the appointment."

Mr. O'Donnell quoted Johnson as complaining, "President, you realize when leaves me? Sarah Hughes thinks I'm nothing. The I offered the job to after brother turned Sarah down thinks I'm the biggest fool in the history of the of Texas. All on account that brother of yours!"

Humor Seen  
At this, Mr. O'Donnell said the President burst out laughing "and the Vice-President, seeing the humor of the situation, laughed too."

Mr. O'Donnell said Johnson came to President Kennedy so often with "long recited list of woes," the act was worked out to m him. The President listened to Mr. O'Donnell's complaints, and then called O'Donnell to his office denounce him in front of Johnson.

"I would humbly take blame and promise to of the situation, and the President would go away, what happier," Mr. O'Donnell said.

He also reported that President was concerned Mr. Johnson's feelings all same. Only the Vice-President Robert Kennedy had privilege of entering the president's office "unseen" through the back door. Mr. O'Donnell said, and neither ever the privilege.

One of 1st Astronauts, Cooper, Quits NASA

HOUSTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Gordon Cooper, one of the seven original astronauts, retired from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Friday and said he would head a worldwide management and engineering consulting firm based in Houston.

Mr. Cooper, 43, said he will be president of the firm, which is to begin operations soon in the vicinity of the Manned Spacecraft Center here. He said four or five other space agency employees will join his company, but he did not name them.

The 43-year-old former astronaut flew in the last Mercury mission in 1962 and was command pilot of Gemini-5 in 1965.

His retirement leaves the Manned Spacecraft Center with only two of the original astronauts, Alan Shepard and Donald Slayton.

100 Norwegians Protest Plans To Tame Falls

OSLO, Aug. 2 (Reuters). About 100 Norwegian demonstrators tonight chained themselves to rocks near one of Europe's highest waterfalls to protest against taming the falls for a hydro-electric scheme.

The 160-foot Marochols Falls, near Aandalsnes in western Norway, would disappear under plans to build a power station there to produce 520 million kilowatt-hours per year.

Stigmund Kvale, a university philosophy lecturer, said the protesters expect to be arrested by police, but "the police will have to carry us away from the falls."

Thousands of tourists annually visit the falls, which thunder down the side of a mountain into picturesque Eikesdal Lake.

Electricity officials said they're considering a plan to let the water go for a few hours each day for the benefit of tourists and campers.

Fugitive Jesuit Gives Anti-War Sermon

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A Jesuit priest, who has been eluding American authorities since he refused to submit in April to a prison sentence for destroying draft records, turned up in a church here today and preached an anti-Vietnam war sermon.

The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, 49, told several hundred startled Methodist churchgoers: "I come in the name of all those who have said 'no' to this war—from prison, from the underground, from exile, from death itself."

Father Berrigan's brother, The Rev. Philip Berrigan, S.J., is already serving a six-year prison sentence for destroying draft files. After the 20-minute sermon, Father Berrigan went back into hiding.

Israeli Envoy to Paris  
TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (AP).—Asher Ben-Natan was officially named Israeli ambassador to France today, replacing Walter Ryan.

## WEATHER

	0 8	
ALABAMA	20	Sunny
ALASKA	20	Partly
ARIZONA	20	Partly
ARKANSAS	20	Partly
CALIFORNIA	20	Partly
COLORADO	20	Partly
CONNECTICUT	20	Partly
COSTA RICA	20	Partly
CUBA	20	Partly
DELAWARE	20	Partly
FLORIDA	20	Partly
GEORGIA	20	Partly
HAWAII	20	Partly
ILLINOIS	20	Partly
INDIANA	20	Partly
IOWA	20	Partly
KANSAS	20	Partly
KENTUCKY	20	Partly
LOUISIANA	20	Partly
MAINE	20	Partly
MARYLAND	20	Partly
MASSACHUSETTS	20	Partly
MICHIGAN	20	Partly
MINNESOTA	20	Partly
MISSISSIPPI	20	Partly
MISSOURI	20	Partly
MONTANA	20	Partly
NEBRASKA	20	Partly
NEVADA	20	Partly
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	Partly
NEW JERSEY	20	Partly
NEW MEXICO	20	Partly
NEW YORK	20	Partly
NORTH CAROLINA	20	Partly
NORTH DAKOTA	20	Partly
OHIO	20	Partly
OKLAHOMA	20	Partly
OREGON	20	Partly
PENNSYLVANIA	20	Partly
RHODE ISLAND	20	Partly
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	Partly
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	Partly
TENNESSEE	20	Partly
TEXAS	20	Partly
UTAH	20	Partly
Vermont	20	Partly
VIRGINIA	20	Partly
WASHINGTON	20	Partly
WEST VIRGINIA	20	Partly
WISCONSIN	20	Partly
WYOMING	20	Partly

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# Laird Said to Favor Proposal To Cut Power of Joint Chiefs

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT)—The chiefs more latitude than either of his immediate predecessors, Clark M. Clifford and Robert S. McNamara.

But he is said by his associates to be disillusioned by parochialism, log-rolling and other bureaucratic shortcomings within the current structure. Mr. Laird, his associates say, also feels that the laws in the Joint Chiefs organization prevented it from either foreseeing or adequately responding to the seizure of the intelligence ship Pueblo by North Korea in January of 1968 and to the subsequent shooting down of an EC-121 reconnaissance plane in April of 1969 with the loss of 31 lives.

In addition, Mr. Laird is reported to believe that the chiefs' power has permitted them to circumvent the civilian service secretaries who head the military departments on some major decisions, such as weapons programs. The commission proposal would raise the chiefs to a more equal footing with the secretaries.

Laird, Packard Tested

Information within the commission also said that they tested the proposal on both Mr. Laird and David Packard, deputy secretary of defense, at the beginning of June before writing the final draft of the report. The general outline of the proposal was communicated to them and they were asked if they thought the commission should spell out the exact type and rank of the officer who might head the separate operations staff or whether this question should be left somewhat open.

Discretion on Appointment

The commission specifically left President the discretion to appoint the chairman of the Joint Chiefs as the concurrent head of a separate operations staff. But staff would assume all national authority the chiefs would share for the supervision and execution of the nation's worldwide military operations.

The chiefs have reacted to the proposal with considerable frustration to now, Mr. Laird has given

## Top ICC Aide Admits Taking Payoff, Quits

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Top civil servant of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced his resignation after admitting he had accepted a personal checkbook in an attempt to influence indirect payments from industry groups for expenses for which he billed the government.

Testifying before a subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, L. Neil Garson, who had \$50,000 as the ICC's secretary also admitted on Friday that he had lied to the panel in various appearances.

"In fear for my job and reputation, without having the time to consult independent counsel, I prepared substitute check stubs," Mr. Garson said.

These check stubs were intended to demonstrate to the subcommittee that Mr. Garson had faithfully reimbursed industry associations for hotel bills they paid while Mr. Garson attended their national conventions.

Mr. Garson's story collapsed Wednesday, however, when an ICC agent testified that most of the checks had been written many months after the dates on them.

The hearing, Friday lasted less than half an hour, and Mr. Garson, short, balding man of 48, testified in a voice so low that it was barely audible.

The three subcommittee members who attended seemed embarrassed by his confession.

"I couldn't be surer for anyone," said Rep. Robert H. Macdonald, D. Mass., the acting subcommittee chairman. "You've lied 21 years down there (on the ICC staff)."

Rep. John Moss, D. Calif., said he would probably not press for contempt of Congress charges against Mr. Garson. However, Rep. Macdonald said the hearing record would probably be forwarded to the Justice Department.

The subcommittee's investigation was designed to highlight the close relationship between the ICC and the industry groups that the agency is supposed to regulate: truckers, airlines, railroads, and interstate moving firms.

In Mr. Garson's case, his hotel expenses for at least six conventions since 1966 were paid by the agency.

The subcommittee has already found that many ICC officials both commissioners and top staff members have been beneficiaries of similar largesse.



COME ON IN, THE WATER'S CONDEMNED—A lone swimmer taunts rock music fans on the shore of "Powder Puddle" at a rock festival at Middlefield, Conn., after festival officials ordered the pond closed due to a danger of spreading infection among the thousands of young people who expected to swim in the polluted water.

1,000 Treated for Drugs

## 30,000 Clog Roads Near Banned Festival

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 2

(UPI)—Thirty thousand young people clogged roads around the gathering on Wednesday as the three-day rock festival at Middlefield, Conn., after festival officials ordered the pond closed due to a danger of spreading infection among the thousands of young people who expected to swim in the polluted water.

The sun shone for the first time since the gathering began Wednesday as the three-day rock festival at Middlefield, Conn., after festival officials ordered the pond closed due to a danger of spreading infection among the thousands of young people who expected to swim in the polluted water.

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## Women's Ire Ousts Their No. 1 Critic

Dr. Berman Leaves Party Policy Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A medical doctor who said women are physically unfit for such high jobs as President has bowed to American female wrath and resigned his post in the Democratic party.

Declaring he isn't giving an inch on views he expressed in a verbal duel with Rep. Patsy Mink, D. Hawaii, two months ago, Dr. Edgar Berman said Friday:

"As a physician I reiterate my scientific position that women are different, physically, physiologically and psychologically regardless of politics—medical or otherwise. The difference is a credit to both sexes."

My Wife Is Bored

But in bowing out from the National Priorities Committee of the Democratic National Committee's Policy Council, Dr. Berman conceded the furor was more than he bargained for.

"My wife is bored with it all; so is my dog," he told newsmen.

Dr. Berman, who was once former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's personal physician, said he was stepping aside "lest the opposition exploit my position to embarrass both my party and my best friend, Humphrey."

He said he had talked to Mr. Humphrey an hour before his announcement but the former Vice-President put no pressure on him to resign, although Mrs. Mink had asked Mr. Humphrey to do so.

Joseph A. Califano, co-chairman of the party policy group, had opened the door earlier in the week by calling the physician's statements inappropriate and an affront to the concept of equal opportunity for women.

Standing his ground against criticism from some other doctors, Dr. Berman said: "If they don't know there's such a thing as premenstrual tension, then they'd better go back to medical school."

"I never said women were inferior to men, I said they were different," Dr. Berman said.

In his April exchange with Mrs. Mink, Dr. Berman had raised the point of what might happen if a woman in menopause was president and faced such a crisis as the Bay of Pigs or the Cuban missile crisis with Russia.

Asked about such female figures as Queen Elizabeth in relation to his views, Dr. Berman said: "I don't even know the lady."

U.S. Marriages Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Marriages are booming in the United States. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said 2,358,000 couples were wed in America in 1969, 4.2 percent more than in 1968.

"It isn't worth it," Mr. Bugliosi said. The prosecutor added that if Mr. Polanski wanted to pay his own fare, he would be called as a witness to answer a few questions. But Mr. Bugliosi said Mr. Polanski's testimony is not vital to the case.

Mr. Polanski, director of "Rosemary's Baby," had been married to the blonde film star for 18 months when she and four visitors to her rented Benedict Canyon mansion were slain Aug. 9, 1969. Miss Tate, 36, was eight months pregnant with a son.

On trial for these slayings and the killing 24 hours later of market owner Leno La Bianca and his wife Rosemary are Charles Manson, 35, and three girl members of his hippie-type "family," Patricia Krenwinkel, 23; Susan Atkins, 31; and Leslie Van Houten, 20. Miss Van Houten is charged with murder only in the La Bianca slayings.

Following the trial's weekend recess, Linda Kasabian was scheduled to resume the witness stand tomorrow for further cross-examination. She was accused of murder and conspiracy with the others but was granted immunity from prosecution when she agreed to testify for the state.

2 Mixed Couples Allowed to Wed In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP)—A federal district court judge cleared the way Friday for the marriages of two interracial couples whose matrimonial plans had been blocked by a state court injunction.

Judge Harold C. ruled against state laws banning interracial marriages and said the couples had met all other state requirements. Their right to marriage licenses, he said, "is so perfectly clear that any delay in granting such licenses would be unwarranted and indefensible."

The fact the parties are of different races is no bar under the federal constitution to their right to have their licenses issued, and the marriages consummated as valid marriages under the laws of the state of Mississippi.

The ruling allowed Roger Mills, 34, a white legal clerk, and his black fiancée, Berta Linsom, to proceed with plans for a large church wedding today. It also allowed Vernon Davis, 30, a black factory worker in nearby Canton, and Noreen Leary, a white education specialist from Deerfield, Mass., to marry immediately.

Racing Car Kills 4

WILLIAMSON, N.Y., Aug. 2 (UPI)—Four spectators were killed and 18 others injured Friday night when a stock car with a jammed accelerator catapulted into the grandstand during the final race at Spencer speedway.

## Gallup Poll Democrats Lead GOP in Poll For Congress, 54% to 46%

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 2.—The current division of the vote for congressional candidates shows the Democratic party with a 54-to-46 percent lead over the Republicans, according to the latest Gallup poll.

At a comparable point before the 1966 elections, the last off-year elections, the same division in the vote was found. The Republicans, however, subsequently made gains that year and polled 48.3 percent of the major party vote in the elections. They won a total of 187 seats—a net gain of 47 seats over their 1964 performance.

Democrats currently control the House 244 to 188, with three vacancies. All 435 seats are up for election next November, as they are every two years.

Among likely voters in the current survey, the Democrats hold a 52-to-38 percent lead in the South, the Gallup organization said. This compares with a popular vote of 55 percent Democratic and 35 percent Republican in the South in the 1966 election.

Problem for G.O.P. Only twice in the last 40 years—in 1946 and in 1952—have the Republicans won enough seats in the Northern states to offset the traditional Democratic seat majorities amassed in the South.

To obtain the results reported today, 3,036 adults were interviewed during June and July. Other questions asked in the same survey indicate that 1,898 of these persons could be considered "likely voters."

This question was asked to measure voting preference: "If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this congressional district—the Democratic party or the Republican party?"

Following are the results, based on the views of likely voters: For Democratic candidates... 54% For Republican candidates... 34% Other party... 1% Undecided... 8%

On a two-way basis, the vote was 62 percent Democratic and 38 percent Republican.

One Death Reported In Peruvian Quake

LIMA, Aug. 2 (AP)—One person was killed, several were injured and a number of houses were destroyed in Peru on Friday in the sharp quake that shook Latin America from the Caribbean to Buenos Aires.

The tremor was felt in Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Puerto Rico and Argentina. Damage in Peru centered in Julín Province, east of Lima. On May 31 Peru was hit by the century's worst quake, which killed 70,000 dead or missing and 800,000 homeless.

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## Obituaries

### Cardinal Pizzardo Dies at 93; Helped Shape Lateran Pacts

ROME, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, at 93 the oldest man in the 131-member College of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, died at his home here yesterday.

Long retired from any active role in church affairs, Cardinal Pizzardo was known in Rome for his intellectual brilliance, his conservatism and his wit.

For many years a Vatican diplomat, he was one of the key negotiators of the Lateran treaties between Italy and the Holy See. The pacts, signed in 1929, normalized relations between the church and the government of Italy, made Roman Catholicism Italy's state religion and provided reparations for pontifical lands taken by Italy when it was unified in 1870.

Cardinal Pizzardo was born in Savona on July 13, 1877. He was ordained a priest in 1903 and consecrated a cardinal by Pope Pius XI in 1937. He served five popes closely and was at one time the superior of Pope John XXIII in the Vatican secretariat of state.

Cardinal Pizzardo was vice-dean of the College of Cardinals and a former head of the Congregation for Seminaries, now the Congregation for Catholic Education. He chaired a commission on seminaries at the Second Vatican Council but took no active part in the council's debates.

Miss Doris Fleeson  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Doris Fleeson, 69, a newspaper reporter and syndicate columnist here for nearly 40 years, died at

### Debré Reveals Some Thoughts Mao Confided

WISSEMEBOURG, France, Aug. 2 (AP).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung, unlike his would-be followers in France, has nothing but praise for France's nuclear deterrent, Defense Minister Michel Debré disclosed today.

Mr. Debré was asked at a news conference to comment on Maoist anti-Communist slogans scrawled on a local war memorial.

"Our Maoists know nothing about the true thoughts of Mao Tse-tung," Mr. Debré replied, disclosing for the first time that when Planning Minister André Bettencourt met the chairman in Peking last month, Mr. Mao said to him: "You are making a great military effort producing atomic bombs. If I were in your place, I would make an even bigger effort."

Known as one of the major interpreters of the integration movement, Mr. Lomax did not hesitate to criticize both sides.

After black students occupied the Yasser administration's three days last November, he told college administrators, "You must have the guts to stand up and tell a black student—no when he is wrong."

But he could also be tough with those delaying integration efforts. Criticizing the complacency of many black and white leaders about the pace of change, he said in 1964:

"The problems that churn in the guts of the black masses of Harlem are so real, so visceral, so true that they will no longer listen to the voices of moderation. No longer are they willing to follow Negro leaders who cannot produce results."

Mr. Lomax, who was born in Valdosta, Ga., on Aug. 16, 1922, graduated from Falmouth College in 1942 and received a master's degree at the American University in Washington in 1944. He obtained a master's in philosophy from Yale in 1947.

His first book, "The Reluctant African," published in 1960, won the Ansfield-Wolf Award the following year.

He also wrote "The Negro Revolt," an analysis and history of the drive for integration, in 1962. Other books were "When the Word Is Given," a report on Malcolm X and the Black Muslim movement (1963), "Thailand: The War That Is the War That Will Be" (1967), and a book about the lives and assassinations of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, "To Kill a Black Man" (1969).

Jimmy Conzelmann  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2 (AP).—Jimmy Conzelmann, 72, who was coach of the Chicago Cardinals football team and had been a member of professional football's Hall of Fame since 1964, died Friday after a long illness.

Str Wilfrid Hughes  
MELBOURNE, Aug. 2 (AP).—Sir Wilfrid Kent Hughes, 75, one of Australia's most colorful parliamentarians and a leading sports figure, died Thursday at his home.

Sir Wilfrid, who represented Australia in track at the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, was chairman of the organizing committee of the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. He entered the Victorian State Legislature in 1927, later held several posts in the state government, and entered Parliament in 1949 as Liberal member from Chisholm.

Michael Thwaites  
LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Michael Thwaites, 86, chairman of Britain's P. and O. Lines—the world's largest passenger ship-owning company—collapsed and died on a train taking him to work yesterday.

Well known among shipping operators across the world, Mr. Thwaites joined the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. in 1947 as an assistant manager and played a major part in building up the line's cruise operations. The cause of his death was not disclosed.

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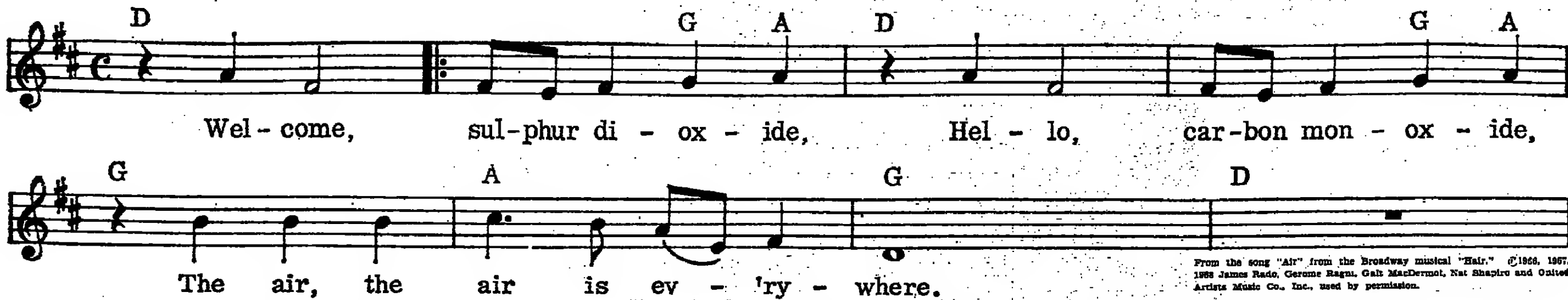


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# New York: A Nightmarish Ordeal Could Be a Preview of the Future

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT).—"People were crawling about, people were screaming, whimpering, gasping for breath, touching each other, vanishing in the dark, and ever and anon being pushed off the platform on to the live rail."

It could almost have been a description of the scene early Saturday as about 100 IRT passengers stumbled into a dark tunnel to escape a subway fire south of the Bowling Green station in lower Manhattan. At least one person died and scores were injured. Or it could have been the agony of 1,000 Penn Central passengers fleeing smoke and fire generated by a short-circuited third rail beneath Park Avenue last Monday. The words, however, were written by the late E. M. Forster before World War I, in a tale that described the collapse of a totally automated civilization. The story was entitled: "The Machine Stops."

Having lost all contact with basic human aspirations, the civilization, completely subterranean, globally uniform, powered by a central station in France, slowly decayed. Its people, fed on synthetic foods and breathing synthetic air, offered only perfunctory protest to The Machine, then became used to the field air, the increasingly tasteless food, the dimming illumination until the final collapse.

Is this vision of more than half a century ago a preview of our future? In the light of recent events one might think so. Last week not only New York but such distant cities as Sydney (where it is winter) and Tokyo (where it is summer) gasped under smog blankets.

## N.Y.'s Signals of Decay

In New York the signals of decay were particularly conspicuous. A subway wreck the previous Saturday, that injured 34, came less than two months after another that killed two and injured 71. Last Monday's Penn Central fire was the second in two weeks that halted virtually all rail traffic from the north and, being in an underground tunnel, it was a nightmarish experience. "My God, my God!" cried a woman as she emerged from the smoke-filled tunnel. "Now I know what hell looks like."

Those stalled in their journeys were often frustrated in reporting delays because of failures in telephone service. Airlines queuing for takeoff to an extent unknown a decade ago. Helicopters dropped their daily reports of traffic jams on city arteries.

Not only were the streets a miasma of stifling heat and polluted air, but underground the subways hauled their sweltering crowds at reduced speed because of power shortages caused by breakdowns in generating equipment at a time of heavy demand for air conditioning. (Those yearly bonfire-bound found only one elevator operating where several normally serve, as a power-conserving measure. And air conditioning was curtailed for similar reasons.)

The smog accumulated to an alarming degree because of a so-called temperature inversion. Normally, warm air from the city rises into the cooler heights and dissipates, but when a layer of even warmer air lies above, this effect is curtailed and, if there is no wind, the city stew in its own gases.

## Working at Cross Purposes

What has brought about such breakdowns in service? Most of the reasons stem from a difficulty that is new to man and only affects the older, more highly industrialized sectors of U.S. society. It is this particularly acute in the Northeast.

In essence the United States has reached the stage where no one element of civilization can be developed on a large scale without critically affecting other elements. Unless Americans can develop the techniques that some call "technological assessment," and others describe as "systems analysis" or "futurology," the

Great Machine of our civilization will increasingly work at cross purposes.

Had there been a rational assignment of priorities a generation ago the railroads would not have been allowed to languish. If municipal transit systems sufficient to replace much urban motor traffic had been developed, air in the cities would still be breathable and traffic jams rare.

## Con Ed's Problems

Yet technological assessment is far from easy. A single problem may involve interwoven considerations of public health, economy, politics and technology. An example is the current power shortage.

With the dawn of the atomic age, nuclear power seemed the ultimate solution. It produced no soot, no noxious sulfur or nitrogen compounds. Anticipating greatly increased power requirements in New York City, the Consolidated Edison Co., in 1962, announced its plan to build a giant nuclear plant in Queens on its Ravenswood property opposite Welfare Island.

The time was one of intense public concern about radioactive fallout. Although the plan called for a gigantic dome to enclose all areas of the plant from which radioactive material might escape, in case of accident, this did not allay public concern. For example, it was suggested that a plane taking off from LaGuardia Airport might crash into the plant, releasing radiation that could endanger much of the city. In 1964 the plan was withdrawn.

Con Ed made other proposals for new plants in the intervening years, but citizen groups concerned about pollution or conservation either stalled them or forced their cancellation. Other means of bringing power into the city, however, are still available.

For example, by the mid-1970s, the giant Churroville Falls hydroelectric plant in Labrador should be generating more than twice as much power as Grand Coulee Dam. Some will be available for New York, if Con Ed and its customers are willing to pay the long-distance transmission costs, and acceptable routes for the lines can be found.

## Major Plant Is Closed

Meanwhile Con Ed's one major source of nuclear power, at Indian Point on the Hudson, is shut down for repairs, as is one of the giant units at Ravenswood, forcing Con Ed to import power from other systems.

One can argue that Con Ed should have known that a nuclear plant in the city or a pumped-storage station in the Hudson Highlands would be unacceptable and that it should long ago have developed other sources of power. But similar charges of poor foresight can be leveled against all the other "villains" of the current crisis.

Some critics point out that old, established industries that have been under minimum pressure to innovate have not drawn the top talent. The more brilliant engineers have gone to such

glamor enterprises as aerospace and electronics. Meanwhile, said automobiles and passenger trains (apart from re experiments) have changed little since the 1920s except "cosmetic" ways.

## Half-Hearted Efforts

In power transmission it is charged that efforts to develop exotic techniques, notably the use of superconductors, have been half-hearted. Such methods, using supercooled transmission lines, would be very costly to install, but would make possible movement of vast amounts of power with almost no losses.

At present, however, the need to show a profit inhibits companies from experimenting with such costly transmission techniques. In fact, the young radicals say that a capitalist, profit-motivated system will never be able to make decisions more rational than those that have led to the present crisis.

They see a form of Malthusian principle at work. Industry as they see it, always presses the environmental and human capacity somewhat harder than either man or the environment will tolerate, just as in the doctrine of Malthus population pressure always exceeds the ability of the environment to produce it.

Are the radicals right? Or can the nation be rallied, as wartime, to meet the challenge with sacrifice of momentary profit as well as with its innovative genius? The changes needed bring the Great Machine of American civilization into balance, not small ones. Yet upon their achievement hinges the life of American society to avoid collapse.

## Portraying Cuba's Ills

# Castro Oratory Softens to a 'Mea Culpa'

By Juan de Onis

MEXICO CITY (NYT).—A few years ago, Fidel Castro was promising a washing machine in every Cuban home to free housewives from the washboard. Under socialism, he used to say, the productive capacity of the economy would bring plenty and comfort to all the population and would eliminate capitalism's social inequality in the distribution of goods and services.

Last week, on the 17th anniversary of the start of his revolution, in one of the more dramatic speeches of his rule, Mr. Castro candidly recognized that the centrally planned Cuban economy was responsible for scarcities, wasted investments, unemployment and discontent.

"The enemy will say our difficulties are growing," said Mr. Castro, "and he will be right; the enemy will say we have problems of inefficiency, and he will be right; the enemy will say this is discontent, and

he will be right, and he will say there are frictions, and he will be right, and we have no fear of admitting it."

In painful detail, he acknowledged that the issue in Cuba today—11 years after he came to power—was not washing machines, but soap, which has fallen short of production goals and is rationed. Despite construction of two large new power plants, there is an electricity shortage which in turn has contributed to a serious deficiency in cement production. At the end of the cycle is a building shortage.

Mr. Castro's earlier scenario of "revolutionary" progress has been mocked by nonfulfillment of production goals not only in industry but in basic agricultural output.

For the past two years, Cuba, the largest and most fertile Caribbean island, has been engaged in an overriding effort to reach a sugar production of 10 million metric tons in one harvest. The 1969-1970 harvest

ended last week with an output of 8.5 million tons, a record for the island, but 15 percent short of the target.

The unit cost of this sugar, which involves the labor of 400,000 people and investments estimated at \$800 million in mill equipment, irrigation, transport and agricultural improvements, is certainly far above the free world price of about 3.2 cents a pound at which Cuba sells to Western buyers.

The Soviet Union pays 6.3 cents a pound, and is supposed to get five million tons of Cuban sugar, but the failure to meet the production goal means these deliveries will not be made.

## He Takes Blame

During his three-hour speech, Mr. Castro offered various explanations for the Cuban economic performance and confirmed, in some areas, critical observations which have been made by both Western and Marxist observers of how things are run in "the first Socialist state in America."

He admitted that responsibility for the poor performance fell on the revolution's leaders. "In the first place the responsibility is my own," he said. "The people, of course, can substitute me right now if they want to." After this was rejected by shouts of "No! No!" from the crowd, the 44-year-old bearded leader made these points:

● Trained as a lawyer before becoming a guerrilla chieftain, he was "ignorant" in economic affairs. So was the rest of the revolutionary leadership.

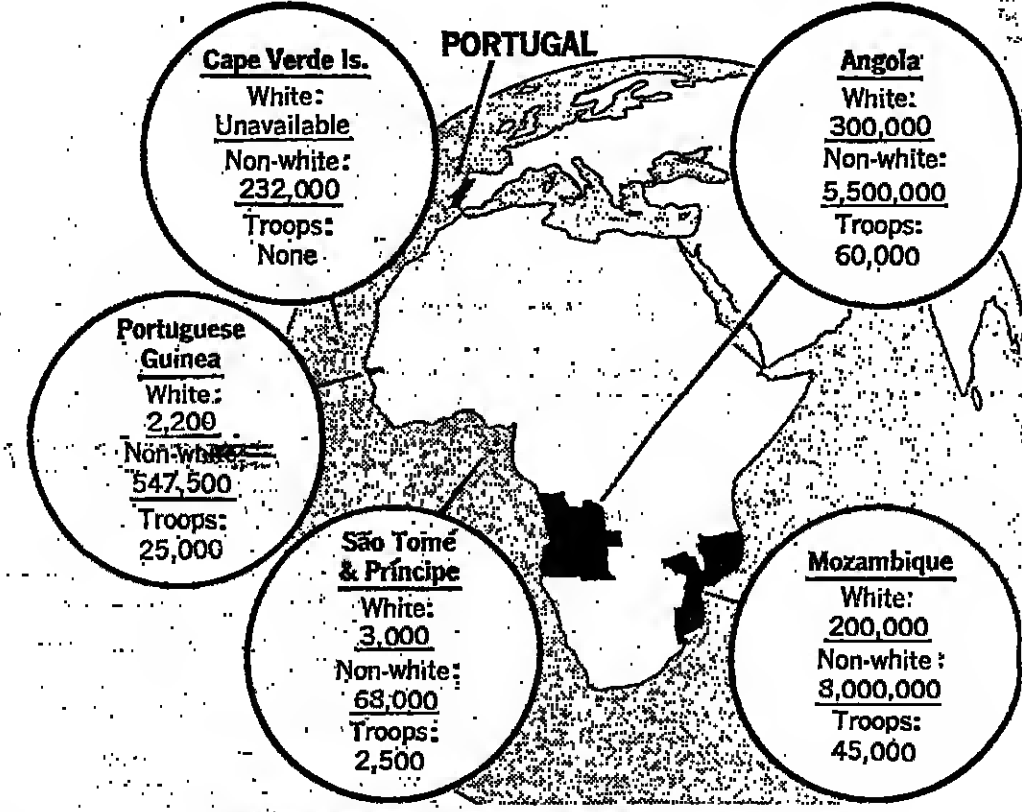
● An exodus of managerial and technical personnel since the 1959 revolution had not been adequately countered. "We don't have cadres," said Mr. Castro, referring to competent, well-trained, Socialist ministers.

● Cuba has faced the United States in open political hostility since 1960 and the Cuban regime has created the best-equipped military and security apparatus in Latin America to control subversion and internal discontent. "This is a great burden on the economy," Mr. Castro quoted figures indicating that Cuba is spending as much on national security, about \$1.2 billion a year, as on education, public health and social security combined.

● Cuba's population has grown from 6.8 million the year before Mr. Castro seized power to 8.2 million, not counting the departure of 800,000 Cubans into exile.

There are no reliable figures available on the per capita gross national product in Cuba but there has been a redistribution of the national income so that the peasant who was very poor before Mr. Castro's revolution now has better access to food and other basic necessities.

So, while accepting the truth of some of the criticisms against his administration, Mr. Castro warned his enemies not to expect any major change in Cuba. "These counter-revolutionaries are right about many things except that there is an alternative to the revolution," he said.



Portuguese possessions and overseas troop commitments.

# Portugal After Salazar: Will It Awake?

By Richard Eder

MADRID (NYT).—He did not seek power. When he was named a deputy he went to a single session of the National Assembly and quit in disgust. When he was made a minister some time later, he tried to resign. Only when the generals in the coup-and-riot Portugal of the mid-1920s insisted that he assume total authority did he accept and agree to remain and remain—and remain.

The notion of seeking power was inherently offensive to the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. It implied an attempt to change the established order, and he was a man whose sense of the sacredness of the established order went back to the theories—though certainly not the practices—of the Middle Ages.

And so, once power was forced on him, he saw to it that no one else sought it either. He pursued this line for 40 years until 1968, when an unimpaired Salazar, toppled him to the ground and brought on a stroke from which he never recovered. Last week he died.

In 1928, Portugal was the poorest country in Europe, and highly unstable. Today it is still the poorest country in Europe. It has known peace at home, although in Africa it is carrying on a grinding, costly and stalemated war. Forty years under Dr. Salazar and two under his successor, Marcello Caetano, have given it a predisposition to stability, but not necessarily the means to sustain it.

"It is an underdeveloped country with history," Leon Trotsky once remarked. It is hard to say which has bound and frustrated Portugal: the most: its underdevelopment or its history.

Tethered system of political free-

dom. But can you make real economic and social changes in Portugal, and build up a participating electorate, without far greater convulsions than Mr. Caetano is willing to permit?

Per capita income in Portugal is only about \$460 a year, and this is distributed with vast inequality. There are underdeveloped countries with enough flexibility and drive to achieve high growth rates. Portugal, weighed down with historical and political inhibition, has the slowest rate of capital formation—basically, investment for growth of any country in Europe even in proportion to its tiny income.

Educational and health figures also trail the rest of Europe. It is not surprising that the pressure to emigrate is so strong that restrictions are in force to limit the outflow. The pressure to leave—and the scarcity at home—are both increased by the drain of the African war and the claims it makes on the lives of young Portuguese.

This is a difficult legacy, and the difficulty is increased by historical and political factors that limit Mr. Caetano's scope in dealing with it. The war, for example, Dr. Salazar bequeathed it to his successor as a task inextricably linked with Portugal's destiny. Portugal, to Dr. Salazar and to many powerful Portuguese—including much of the army—is still a world empire.

The clocks in Lisbon's airport show what time it is in Lisbon, Angola, Mozambique, Macao, and in Goa, which India confiscated years ago. There is no clock showing the time in Brazil, but that is a matter of diplomatic politeness: Portuguese imperialism dreams, not of conquering Brazil, but of conquering a great worldwide Portuguese confederation in cooperation with it.

Mr. Caetano has decided, possibly reluctantly, that he cannot afford to puncture this dream by shutting down the war and

losing the African territories.

Certainly the army would not.

The new premier has undoubtedly eroded the power of the old Salazarists, who in every small step towards a liberal policy—there have been that many with fury, death of Dr. Salazar will be their power still more. Mr. Caetano will be left with a moderate, though still conservative constituency.

But just as the army will permit him to give up Africa, this constituency is unlikely to allow him to make more of the most cautious reform measures. He has talked a lifting press censorship for years, he has one done. There is undoubtedly the move toward tax reform, rationalization of an overtaxed industry, even a relaxation of stringent monetary rules. But there may not be power to do it.

Even if there were, it is probably late far more measures to galvanize a so with Portugal's problems. In way, it is doubtful that Mr. Caetano wants to galvanize it too much. Nobody would of calling Portugal a sleep giant, but even awakening a sleeping giant can be trouble if he has slept long enough!

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# Hiroshima Wants to Forget

By Selig S. Harrison

HIROSHIMA (WP).—"We would like to be left alone," said the young Japanese businessman. "Outside people are always coming, and there is too much politics. Somehow, someday, we in Hiroshima would like to forget."

Kumihiko Iimura, now 30, celebrated his sixth birthday on Aug. 6, 1945, the day a much-remembered American B-29 called the "Enola Gay" took off from the Marianas and dropped the first atomic bomb. The whole Iimura family had gone off to mark Kumihiko's birthday at the home of relatives 70 miles away.

They came back for a brief, horrified look six days later and very nearly decided never to return again. Finally reappearing more than a month after the event, they joined thousands of other survivors who established new homes and new neighborhoods on the ruins of the old.

The Iimura house stands today on the same ancestral plot in the center of the city where it did before the war. Just across the Ota River stands the "peace dome," a shattered skeleton of what was once the city's industrial exhibition hall. The dome is the new Hiroshima's only visible reminder of the A-bomb, and a continuing controversy flares over whether it really belongs, this strange little enclave of devastation in the midst of glistening new office buildings, humming traffic and the stream of gaily dressed, laughing youth.

While we talked on the plane ride here from Tokyo, Mr. Iimura, owner of a small plastics factory, suddenly knelt down on a scratch pad and handed the page over with an embarrassed smile. "Personally, he confessed, he would like it to remain, since it would be strange for us to pretend that we were just like any other city. I suppose I can never really forget, can I?"

"We were all exposed to radiation, you know, when my family came back on the sixth day. We are all afraid that something will happen to us, sooner or who knows what. We haven't registered, though, because we don't want all that attention. We want to lead normal life. This is all mixed up in politics now."

Twenty-five years after the bomb, Hiroshima is still deeply

preoccupied with its trauma despite all of its glistening buildings, and throughout the country memories of Aug. 6 still generate powerful emotional undercurrents in Japanese life.

At least three separate memorial meetings will be held in each major city when Hiroshima and the rest of Japan hold their anniversary observances Thursday. Socialists and Communists have held rival rallies annually since a clash in 1963 over Soviet nuclear testing. Both find the bomb their most reliable rallying symbol among the older generation of the party faithful and are reluctant to share it.

Hiroshima has its own city observance every year near the peace dome.

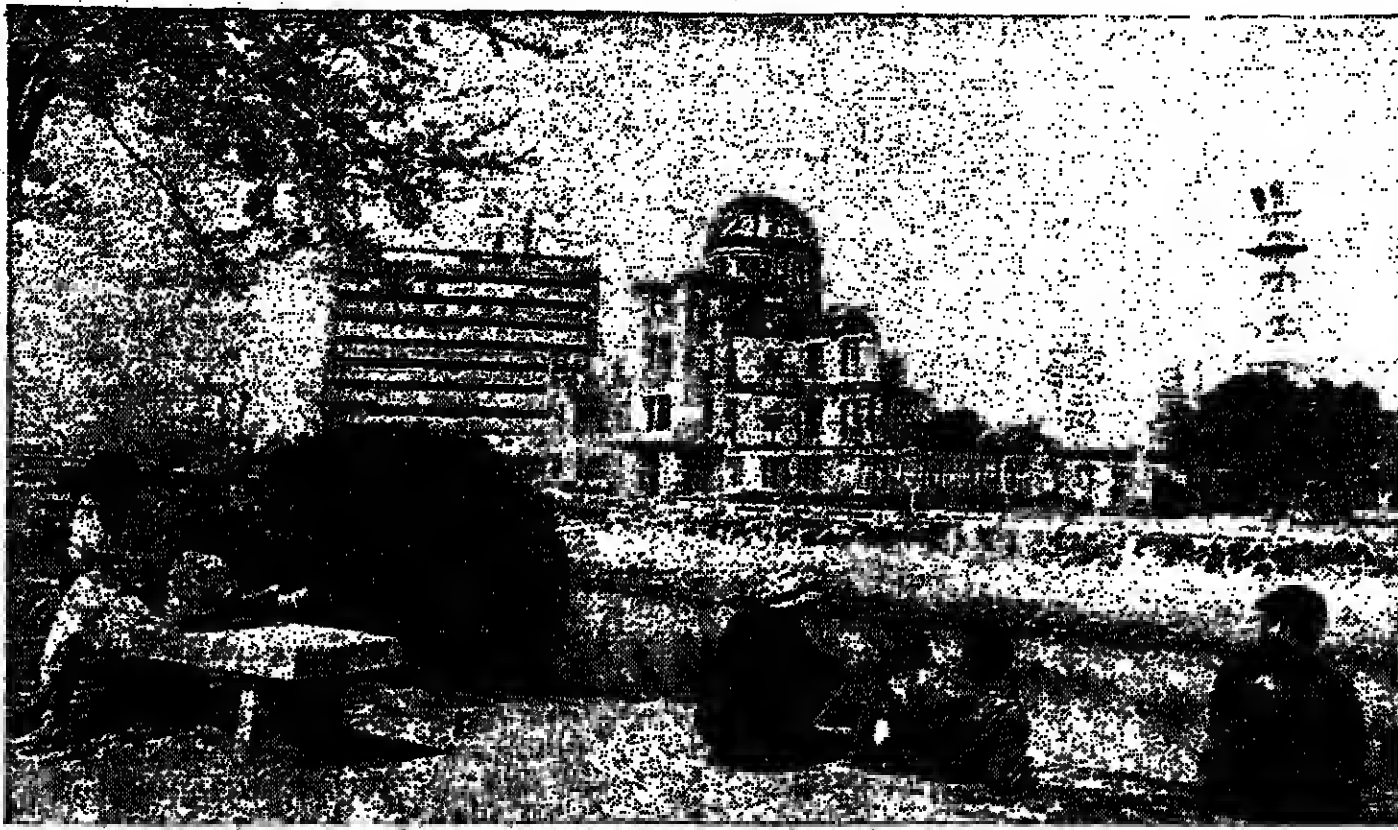
The persistent sensitivity of Aug. 6 is demonstrated in the fact that the governing Liberal Democratic party clearly fears its potential as a weapon in the hands of the ultra-nationalist right as well as the left. In past years, the conservative rulers have antedated the bomb to avoid playing into the hands of Socialists and Communist propagandists, who use it to mobilize sentiment against the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Now party leaders are also alarmed at hints of anti-American manipulation of the issue by Ohtsuri Kaya, leader of far-right LDP elements.

Another bitter controversy still much discussed here came shortly before the opening of Expo '70 in March, when government officials quietly removed a dramatic A-bomb film sequence in the Japanese municipal government pavilion and watered down the A-bomb portion of a historical tableau in the \$17-million Japanese national pavilion.

Ridiculing the mild A-bomb sequence now shown in the national pavilion, a former Tokyo University president charged that Expo officials were guilty of "toying with history." The Expo association replied that Japan should not offend the sensibilities of foreign visitors, especially Americans.

In the minds of many key officials, however, the desire to play down Hiroshima reflects a belief that Japan may need to make its own bomb someday and might as well begin getting over its "nuclear allergy" now.

Yu Hiroshima, A-bomb consciousness cannot be a once-



The peace dome in Hiroshima, reminder of the horror that hit the new rebuilt city August 6, 25 years ago.

year thing, as it is in much of Japan. More than 81,350 people are hibakusha (survivors) who directly experienced radiation or a bomb-related injury. Nearly everyone remembers the mushroom cloud, or knows someone who does. (Only 100,000 of the slightly less than 600,000 people in Hiroshima today are postwar newcomers.)

An estimated 105 organizations in the city carry on activities related to the welfare of survivors, medical studies on radiation effects and historical research connected with the bomb. Hiroshima citizens are currently engaged in a monumental effort to reconstruct a precise map and census of the city as it existed before the bomb, block by block and house by house. Three thousand volunteers and eight full-time investigators are combing the city for information.

"We have no time to lose," says medical sociologist Kyoshi Shimizu, who conceived the project, "because each year the old people are dying off and it becomes more and more difficult to double-check our facts." Some 940 painstakingly sketched neighborhood maps have been submitted by old settlers in response to radio and TV appeals.

## A Basic Purpose

One of the basic purposes of the map venture, says Mr. Shimizu, is to settle once and for all how many people were

really killed by the bomb. Death estimates have ranged wildly from 64,000 to 240,000, and the mapmakers already have reason to suspect that the higher figures are closer to the truth. In the first 24-block area studied, for example, earlier records showed a total of 908 residents. The reconstruction has uncovered definite evidence that 1,306 people lived in the area and that 378 of them died on Aug. 6 alone.

For the historians, Mr. Shimizu declares, his new evidence on casualties may well hold the most enduring interest, but for many Hiroshima elders the project has "an almost spiritual character. They feel that what they are doing will calm the dead souls and help to restore their links with their ancestors. This is a source of very deep satisfaction for all of us still living who knew the old Hiroshima."

Perhaps the strongest organized force consciously seeking to keep memories of the bomb alive in Hiroshima today is the regional schoolteachers' union, a tightly knit, spirited group with chapters reaching into more than 200 schools. The union leaped angrily into action in early 1969 after a survey revealed that 10 percent of 600 students in five Hiroshima high schools did not know the U.S. had dropped the bomb. Another 10 percent gave frivolous answers, with several scrawling that nuclear weapons are "kool-aid" (groovy). One teacher

committee compiled a special textbook for high school students on "Hiroshima" to supplement a cautious, government-approved history text, and another group prepared an additional 64-page book for junior high schools. In the year since its publication, "Hiroshima" has sold more than 25,000 copies in area schools.

Student apathy concerning the Hiroshima legacy is not limited to high schools but is found to a lesser extent even among undergraduates majoring in political science and economics at Hiroshima University.

## Fears Survive

While there are still a few victims who pose for tourists with their twisted keloid (scars), most of the worst afflicted survivors keep out of sight, and the only external reminders of the bomb in a bustling, modern metropolis are the dome, the museum and the peace park, all clustered together along a broad downtown boulevard. (The "atomic slim" near the river where many indigent victims huddled for years is thinning out in the face of government redevelopment programs.) As you talk to people here over a period of several days, though, you gradually sense that many of them are hibakusha like my companion on the plane: Mr. Iimura, who bears no outward signs of injury but are haunted by fears of cancer or other delayed after-effects of radiation.

"More or less every hibakusha lives under great tension and suffers from some kind of neurosis," says Dr. Fumio Shiget, venerable founder-director of the A-bomb hospital here. "They feel they are unusual people by definition. Most of them lost their families, and all of them live in constant fear of cancer or leukemia. Often they have a sense of guilt that they were the ones spared."

Recent medical findings show that among those who were less than ten years old at the time of the bomb and who received radiation doses of more than 100 units, seven or eight types of cancer "have begun to occur at a rate far higher than would be expected in a group still so young." What this portends will only be guesswork in the eyes of scientists, however, until the entire population sample of survivors under study has passed through the age when cancers would normally develop, and this means studies extending into the 1990s.

More ominous, the possibility of genetic mutations resulting from radiation damage has been strongly suggested in recent studies by the U.S.-supported Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. Researcher Arthur Bloom reports finding "complex chromosomal aberrations" among 39 percent of a group of survivors who were in their mothers' wombs at the time of the bomb, in contrast to a 4 percent result among a comparable group who were not exposed.

# Settling Australia: Second Thoughts

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Australia (NYT).—Australia's immigration policy, which has brought in more than 2.5 million new settlers since World War II, is under attack by economists and social scientists, and the government announced last week plans for an extensive review of the program.

The immigrants who have entered the country since 1945, mostly from Britain and Europe, make up about one-fifth of the nation's population. Economists and social scientists are asking whether it is profitable to continue the massive influx—184,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30—in view of the pressures created on schools and other social services by the arriving families.

The immigration program has also been criticized as "racist" because of the emphasis on attracting whites to keep Australia "homogeneous," as officials say. But others have expressed concern over the dilution of the predominantly white population by the admission of more than 10,000 Asians to citizenship by naturalization since the total racial bars were lowered in 1956.

## Growing Enclaves

Many Australians have been disturbed by the tendency of postwar immigrants to concentrate among others of the same nationality. This tendency has created constantly growing enclaves of Greeks, Italians, Yugoslavs, Maltese and others living conspicuously apart from the intermingled English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish people who constitute the bulk of the population.

There is no indication, however, that the impending study will alter the present policy of admitting only nonwhites who possess needed skills and indicate capacity to integrate easily with the rest of the population.

The newest cause of concern has been the increasing overcrowding of major cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth to which the newcomers have contributed substantially.

"Increasingly, the implications [of immigration] must be related more closely to total progress, including nonmaterial and environmental considerations," the Immigration Minister, Philip Lynch, said in announcing the review of immigration policy in Canberra last week.

The survey, which will include the questioning of 10,000 "new Australians" on their experiences, is expected to take a year. It will involve some of the country's leading authorities in economics, social science, urban planning and related fields.

## New Controls Urged

The object, said Mr. Lynch, is to "have desirable population levels established, not just in totals but also in terms of their structure and distribution."

Some economists have contended recently that the immigration program requires new controls if it is not to cost more than it is worth to the national economy in future years.

The powerful Commercial Bank of Australia has suggested, in the current issue of its respected publication, Economic Review, that mass immigration has reached a point of diminishing returns.

"In the past few years our real gross national product has increased by approximately 10.5 percent—low by world standards," the periodical said. "When allowance is made for natural population growth and net migration, productivity has increased only by 2.5 percent per annum, again not a noteworthy achievement."

The social pressures created by mass immigration cause part of the increase in productivity to be channeled into nonproductive services, the periodical said, adding that if the additional social requirements exceeded the immigrants' contributions to the economy, it would generate inflation.

The bank's appraisal brought sharp rejoinder from the Employers Federation of New South Wales, representing businessmen and industrialists in Australia's most populous state.

"Critics of the immigration policy fail to appreciate the acute labor shortage here," said the organization's publication, The Employers' Review. "New South Wales is short 12,000 workers in the skilled male category alone. It has been assessed by economists that the net capital gain to Australia for every migrant who comes here, whether man, woman or child, is about \$6,000 in real terms."

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## The Strength of Weakness

The spectacle of the Soviet Union solemnly rebuking little Iraq for the latter's recalcitrance over the cease-fire proposals is not without its humor. But the episode does show again that in these days strength has its weaknesses; weakness its strength.

To be sure, Cambodia's lack of military capability did not keep it from the war that was raging around it, nor did Czechoslovakia's relative weakness enable it to pursue an independent course in spite of its neighbors, allies and reputed friends. But weakness can blackmail strength, as the United States has learned in Korea, Vietnam and even in NATO. And terrorist minorities can dominate cities, even national policies.

This is in part due to moral progress. The days when naughty little states were rebuked by naval bombardments and punitive expeditions has not ended. But the weight of reprobation attending this kind of international discipline cannot be dismissed as easily as in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

By the same token, civil dissent that once was swept away by whiffs of grapeshot, execution, jailings and exile, is tolerated to a far greater extent and over a far wider area. Even the Soviet Union, which maintains a very efficient police state, resorts to sanatoria for its more conspicuous dissenters (and demotions for those who fall in power struggles) rather than firing squads and the salt mines.

This situation has the defects of its qualities. The assumption that small nations are necessarily good, and large ones necessarily bad is mere myth. Small states, of every political persuasion, can and do behave abominably to their own people and to foreigners—and not only because they are put up to such practices by the CIA or the local Communist embassies. Arson and looting, kidnapping and murder are not inevitably the results of unbearable woes, nor do they always afford even glimpses of the promised land. Sympathy for misbehavior can be only sentimentally gone wrong.

This is not to say that the world should return to a stage of crude repression in the interests of the status quo. But it does suggest that not every use of police power, whether on the international or domestic scene, is without social utility. And even more strongly it suggests that true law—that is, law which does not simply preserve old evils or act as the weapons of a nation, a class or a system, but which does safeguard lawful and peaceful means of redressing grievance as well as the lawful and peaceful activities of the community at large—is desperately needed in the world. Perhaps it can only be achieved by the kind of violence so widespread today. But the danger always is that the reaction will not be toward the growth of progressive law, but toward that kind which satisfies those who have the biggest and most numerous guns.

## There May Be No Other Chance

Israel's decision to accept the American initiative for at least a 90-day cease-fire and for talks under the United Nations is a major breakthrough, coming as it does after a similar and similarly mature response from Egypt. Together the two responses permit a halt in the escalating war at Suez, a reprieve from all-out local war and from a great-power collision alike. In the time thus bought and the atmosphere thus improved, diplomacy will have a chance altogether denied to it while the battle raged. For this turn of events, the Nixon administration deserves high marks.

Like Cairo, Jerusalem accepted the American proposal on its own terms, of which the first was the assurance that Egypt would not use the interval merely to prepare a cross-canal invasion. It is hardly possible to believe that the two countries will furlough all their soldiers for 90 days but it is no less plain that any preparations conducted in the battle zone, on either side of the canal, would be a cynical misuse of the cease-fire and would provoke world outcry. What is worse, such close-in preparations would jeopardize movement in the talks to be held under Ambassador Jarring.

Mr. Nixon's press conference declaration that Israel could accept a cease-fire and talks "without fear" seemed to imply a private understanding with the Russians to keep Egyptian military activity within discreet limits. It may have implied as well some kind of American pledge to Israel to help it withstand any military disabilities that might flow from a misused cease-fire. Such possibilities are perhaps inherent and implicit in a cease-fire which touches two local countries each with a great-power patron with a large stake of its own in the course of the local conflict.

Israel followed Egypt's lead in making sure that its response to Washington did not prejudice its long-held principles on the shape of an eventual settlement. The Meir government agreed to name a representative for "peace negotiations without prior conditions . . . with the aim of reaching a binding contractual peace agreement." It took on no commitment to the quick and total troop withdrawal which is Egypt's first demand. Ambassador Jarring's difficult task will be

precisely to try to resolve the essential contradiction between the two sets of terms.

It is an open question whether the all-party coalition that has run Israel since 1967 will stick together. Essentially its far-right members wish to hold on to all captured territory indefinitely. This is not the view of Mrs. Meir's own party and its other coalition partners, and nothing could prove the point so emphatically and so effectively as a Gahal decision to leave the government. Mrs. Meir's problems with her extremists invite comparison to Mr. Nasser's problems with his extremists among the Palestinians, Iraq and Syria—with the important difference that Mrs. Meir's are not part of a would-be empire but are part of her own country. The essential matter is, however, that Gahal's defection from Mrs. Meir, like the defection of the extremist Arabs from Mr. Nasser, would leave both leaders better fit to conduct a more flexible, realistic and peaceful-looking policy.

The cease-fire Israel has endorsed applies only to Egypt on the other front. It demands "reciprocity." Since only a few minor Palestinian groups have gotten into line behind Mr. Nasser, and since some among the other groups surely will try to spoil a cease-fire, and since Mr. Nasser will come under heavy pressure to support them, a pause in battle could be a short-time thing.

The answer may lie, if passions can be contained enough to permit one, in confining what fighting there is to Israel and the active guerrillas. This makes life difficult for King Hussein, but that is his life style.

Egypt and Israel deserve great respect for the very difficult and significant decision they have made to stop shooting and start talking. While the United States can claim a major contribution, we hope it makes the claim quietly. It would, moreover, be misleading to think that such a turn could come about without some measure of Soviet cooperation. Now that a cease-fire is apparently close at hand and talks are to begin, the policies of every country concerned must be directed at making the most of this precious interval in the interests of peace and mutual security. The only safe working assumption is that this is the last chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Toward a Middle East Accord

Both Mrs. Meir and President Nasser have shown courage and realism in accepting the American proposals for peace in the Middle East. If anything, the president has gone further than the prime minister, for the latter had only the resistance of the small expansionist faction in her cabinet, while the president had the whole Arab world, with all its discord and rivalry, to contend with.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Israel's acceptance of the American proposals for a three-month cease-fire in the Middle East, despite her doubts about the use that may be made of it by the Egyptians and their Russian backers, is the best news out of that part of the world since the Six-

Day War. It also marks a big move away from great power confrontation toward the era of negotiation proclaimed by President Nixon as his central aim soon after his election in 1968.

—From the Observer (London).

Israel will have to ensure that the cease-fire and the Soviet maneuver don't induce a state of euphoria among the Americans and that the United States keeps up its security obligations toward Israel.

—From Haaretz (Tel Aviv).

Approval was imperative despite the retreat from Israel declarations for the need of direct negotiations with the Arabs. If one cannot break the ice an attempt should be made to melt it.

—From Hamodia (Tel Aviv).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

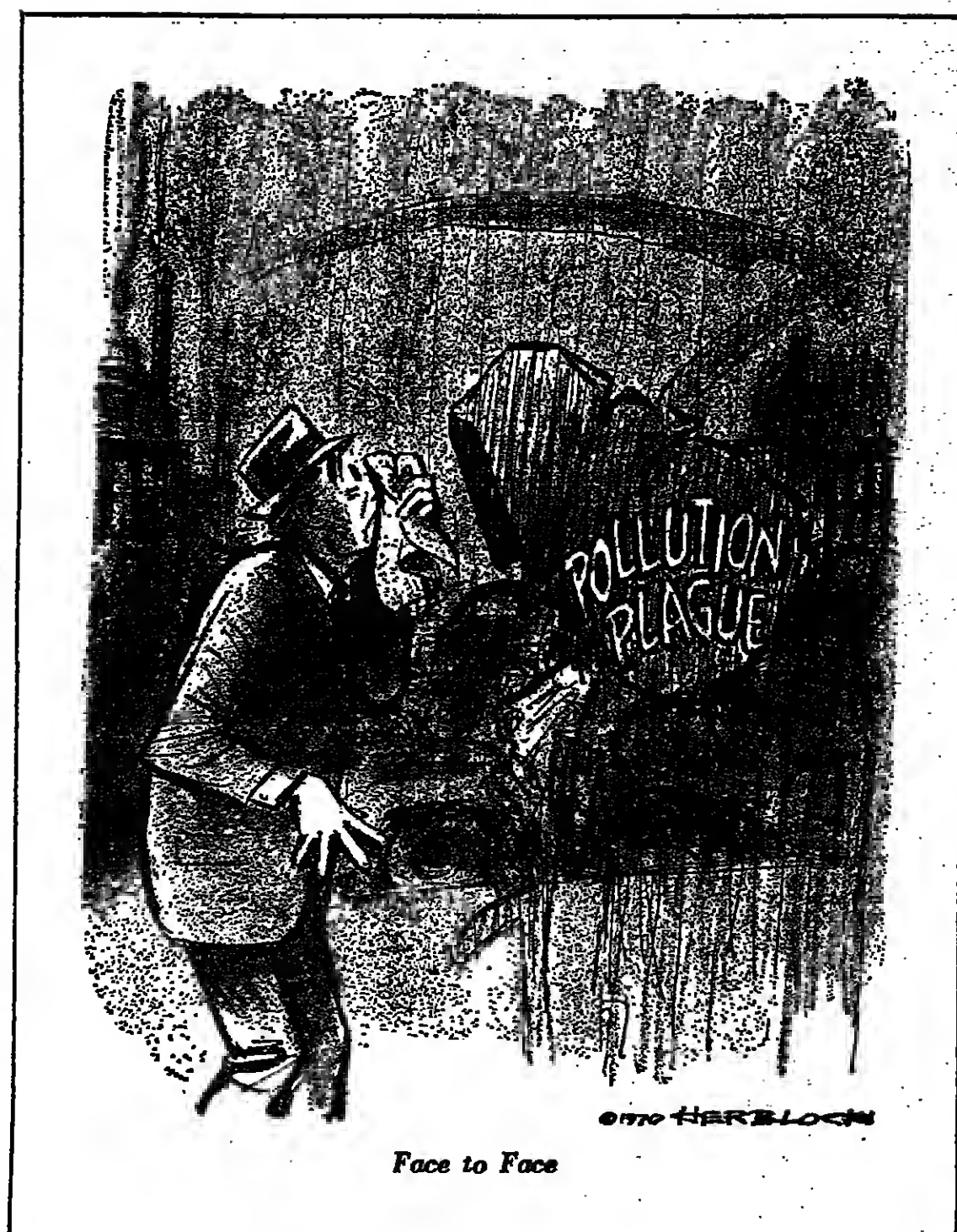
August 3, 1925

CAPE TOWN.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in reply to a question in the House of Assembly today, stated that the proposed trans-Continental cable from Cape Colony to Egypt would be eventually built, provided the Imperial Government recognized its obligations with respect to the Sudan and rendered the work of construction possible by clearing the country of the Mahdi and his followers.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1920

LONDON.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons in which the Government was requested to meet a delegation on the matter of the proposed Channel tunnel, Mr. Lloyd George said that the question must remain in abeyance for the time being, owing to more urgent matters claiming the Government's attention. The Prime Minister apologized for the delay, but said it was unavoidable.



Face to Face

## What's This—Good News?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It may just be the illusion of the vacation season, but common sense seems to be breaking into the headlines these days. A cease-fire now seems assured in the Middle East war. The casualty rate is down and the withdrawal is proceeding on schedule in Vietnam.

The strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviets are going along slowly but sensibly and the American economy is beginning to get over the shakes.

No wonder then that President Nixon is beginning to lose that fried egg look around the eyes. He has gone through tortures of unhappiness over Vietnam, the Middle East and the economy, and he will have to endure a lot more before all his anxious perplexities are over, but at least there are now some glimpses of light on the dark horizon.

The acceptance by Israel, the United Arab Republic and Jordan of the United States proposals for a cease-fire is an unexpected and encouraging development, which could not have taken place without some cooperation between Moscow and Washington. There will probably be no real peace in the Middle East, but the danger of an expanding war, involving the great powers, will be reduced, and once the organized shooting stops it will not be so easy to start it up again. Nixon's intervention in the Middle East crisis was a delicate operation. He was under savage political pressure to deal with the Soviet threats by dramatic promises of more bombs to Israel, and under menacing threats from Moscow and the Arab states if he did so. But he persisted in his principle of maintaining the present balance of military power in that area—without saying precisely what equipment he would send to Israel, and somehow he managed to get at least a start toward negotiations.

One would still like to know a little more about the "certain clarifications" Israel requested and Nixon apparently provided to get the approval of the divided

Jerusalem government to the American peace plan.

Israel is not like the Arab states. They can lose a war, with their teeming populations and vast territories, but Israel can be overwhelmed and destroyed by a single strategic or even diplomatic mistake.

Accordingly, the Israelis requested certain "assurances" and Nixon did indeed "assure" them that the cease-fire would not result in a change in the military status quo. But what does this mean? Did he get promises from Moscow, Cairo and Amman not to build the SAM-3 missile sites in the "buffer" zone or otherwise change the military situation? How could anybody get a commitment from the Arab guerrillas? And what did Nixon promise to do if the "assurances" he gave prove in the future to be wrong?

### Right to Know

There is a strong - so to be made for America giving such assurances, for the Arabs are never likely to stop pressing for the destruction of the Israeli state until it is made quite clear to them that the U.S. in its own strategic interest, will not permit it. Still, we do not know what Nixon has committed the U.S. to do, and after all the deception and ambiguity about the Vietnam commitments, the American people ought to know what has been done in their name. As to Vietnam, the economy, and the strategic arms talks, there are enough problems ahead to depress the President for the rest of his term, but it is the trend of events that counts, and the trend in Vietnam is out and the trend in the economy is up.

This should at least improve the public and official mood. We have been looking backward with bitterness and forward with fear, but there is a change now. Let the arms bill at the Vienna talks and cut the killing in Vietnam and the Middle East, or at least to revive some confidence that these things are possible.

One begins to see the psychological and political result of this already. The Republicans are beginning to talk again about victory in the fall elections, and if the new continues to improve from Vietnam, the Middle East and Wall Street, they could be right.

A presidential commission headed by former Defense Secretary Gates and including two former NATO commanders, Generals Gruenther and Westland, concluded that U.S. interests "will be better served by an all-volunteer force, supported by an effective stand-by draft" and added: "A volunteer force will not jeopardize national security." It reported:

"The majority of men serving today are volunteers and many who are now conscripted would volunteer once improvements were made in pay and other conditions of service . . . The budget for a volunteer force will generally be higher than for an 'equally effective force of conscripts' and volunteers but the cost of the voluntary force will be less than the cost of the mixed force."

There is certainly no doubt that the present draft system is discriminatory. The Indo-China war would be less violently unpopular if it were not to a considerable extent being fought by conscripts. The disturbing number of draft dodgers who have fled abroad constitute an unsold element, perform hostile to their own government.

Relatively fewer university students are summoned to the armed forces, which creates a corrupting factor. To protect its interests abroad, the nation has unwittingly suppressed its interests at home by promoting dissent and a kind of casual class discrimination.

The presidential commission, which postulated its analysis on the situation existing after the Indo-China conflict, reckoned that 25 million men under arms could safeguard national interests (except emergencies allowed for in the stand-by draft) and that 325,000 volunteers could be abstracted annually if present pay in the forces were raised \$52 million a year.

Nixon has begun to move gingerly towards this objective. In April he requested a 20 percent pay raise for noncommissioned ranks

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

REBECCA VANDERHOFST, Paris.

## The Diversity Of the U.S. Young

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic party has been afflicted in our time with a hyphenated-American syndrome based on popular stereotypes of the electorate.

It has created front groups and segregated divisions to cater to women, black people, ethnic, the young, the old, farmers, urbanites, academicians, veterans and so on.

The assumptions have been that people, to a considerable extent, are bloodless, punch-card extensions of the Census Bureau classifications and that their behavior is reasonably predictable. This kind of thinking perpetuated the myth of the "Solid South" long after it should have been dead. It has kept alive the myth that the "working man" necessarily votes Democratic (fewer than half did in 1968). It encourages the silly notion that the Democrats are the party of the "intellectuals." When, in fact, college educated people are the most pro-Republican element in the country.

### Examination

The party's stereotypes about "youth" came under examination last week in the Senate Caucus Room, where the Youth Participation Subcommittee conducted a public hearing.

The subcommittee, led by Sen. George McGovern, wanted to know how "youth" could be brought into the political process and, more specifically, into the Democratic party.

As Richard Seamon, the former census director, told the subcommittee, one "youth" is an Italian boy making hash in a White Castle kitchen, another "youth" is a Harvard graduate student in grumpy glasses.

The "youth" witnesses made the same point. One of them, Elliott Anderson, is a 28-year-old ex-marine who is now president of a UAW local in Burlington, Iowa.

His blue-collar peers are young veterans concerned with the deadening sameness of the assembly line, with inflation, with the problems of buying a home, with unemployment. They do not, Anderson made clear, fit the "hard hat" stereotype that has been applied by the media and the New Left to people who work with their hands. They want an end to the war in Vietnam, he said, they want a healthy environment and, like the Harvard graduate students, they want to play mean-

ingful roles in the political process. But unlike many of their age parents, they are not alienated from parents.

That was not the case with Lohel, a young New Yorker who spoke as an advocate of both Women's Liberation Movement and the New Democratic Coalition.

Unless there is an upsurge in the Democratic party, she was told, the Democrats will get 45 percent of the vote in the "streets outside your con- tion will be a battleground." There is no room in the party str for "little old women over 5 tennis shoes" who get "re- wa with vice-chairmanships after years of time-serving in the p Women under 30 must :m power, she declared.

Patti Know of Michigan, over-30 vice-chairman, took ex- tion to Miss Lohel's rhetoric, made the point that a number women under 30 are house whose tactics do not involve "ing up things."

The impasse between them illustrated the difficulties of fit- young people into a single "yo pigeonhole and of devising grams and propaganda to win the "young."

### Kennedy's View

Sen. Edward Kennedy spoke that point:

"The greatest problem in pre- ing how young Americans will is the c- fusion that exists conventional thought about meaning of the word 'yout our tendency to assume that y citizens will vote in a monol pattern. . . The source of the fusion is that when people 'youth' they see a certain kn student, not a workman, nearly half of all the newly franchised voters in the 18-21 bracket will be workmen, students. . . These are figures Democratic party cannot afford ignore. We simply cannot allow affair with campus youth the issue of war to veal obscure the close tie the party always had with the labor ment and the workman."

One member of the subcommittee, Sen. Harold Eargles of R, asked Seamon about the "g between 'demonstrators' and 'youth.' Seamon's reply did help.

"Which demonstrators—the ar war demonstrators or the Wall demonstrators?"

## The High Cost of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

DENVER (NYT).—Although President Nixon has faced a "sea of internal and external troubles" since taking office, he seems determined not to be deflected from long-range goals. One of these is a drastic military reform which would eventually do away with conscription.

A presidential commission headed by former Defense Secretary Gates and including two former NATO commanders, Generals Gruenther and Westland, concluded that U.S. interests "will be better served by an all-volunteer force, supported by an effective stand-by draft" and added: "A volunteer force will not jeopardize national security." It reported:

"The majority of men serving today are volunteers and many who are now conscripted would volunteer once improvements were made in pay and other conditions of service . . . The budget for a volunteer force will generally be higher than for an 'equally effective force of conscripts' and volunteers but the cost of the voluntary force will be less than the cost of the mixed force."

There is certainly no doubt that the present draft system is discriminatory. The Indo-China war would be less violently unpopular if it were not to a considerable extent being fought by conscripts. The disturbing number of draft dodgers who have fled abroad constitute an unsold element, perform hostile to their own government.

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and it is clear he hopes to reduce the size of conscription call-ups. The call size way of lowering this requirement is to pare Amer- can detachments overseas. We can already see a schedule of sharp reductions in Vietnam, South Korea and western Europe. Some cuts have already been made, others are promised and still others are inevitable.

The hope is that by reducing commitments abroad and spurring its allies to further efforts the United States can maintain substantially the same pledges around the world, while returning to the tradition of voluntary service begun before we were a superpower.

A further uncertainty is allowance for unexpected defense costs. Britain, which depends on a volunteer service but which now hopes to maintain modest global obligations, has found its estimates suddenly upset by the need to keep peace in Northern Ireland. Moreover, the manpower services has declined since the Middle East remains a crisis area and, since some Communist factions openly call for creation of new anti-American "Vietnams," it is hard to reckon on accident-free defense budgeting in the United States.

### Forces in Europe

Even accepting the postulate that Vietnamization can minimize the U.S. manpower commitment in Southeast Asia and that withdrawal from South Korea will not upset the uneasy peace prevailing there, it is by no means

sure much more can be done to reduce American forces in Europe without undermining NATO.

The most important ally commanders remain to be vinced. The United States, used to keep six divisions in rope, now has four and a t there (plus earmarked units, the distant American contin- There is a feeling that if sup elements among our \$10,000 tr are cut very much, the for combat element would inevit have to be weakened.

It is hard to judge such a ments. Serving Generals and mirals always want more t they've got—ex-Generals are in- ded to be more modest. Ne- theless, we must recognize the matter how ardently we wis- our European allies simply as going to make up the gap cre by further U.S. withdrawals.

On the contrary, they are i- likely to insist that we must reduce their own force le- making the alliance just as pendent on a strategy of all- reliance on nuclear-missile stre as it was in the heyday of El- hower's "massive retaliation."

Of course the entire pot- over Russia which no longer a- would disappear were true p- to break out. But peace, for last quarter of a century, has been maintained by a ten balance of terror. The formu- displeasing but none other been found. It would be inc- lably dangerous to tinkering with our part of the balance.



**Eurobonds****Market Stays Firm But 'Fragile,'  
With Default on Coupon Possible**

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Eurobond market held onto its more stable image last week, with one apparently successful new issue priced, and the firm undertone on the secondary market continuing.

As one observer put it, however, "the market is still fragile." How fragile, and where, is still the question of the day. A test of the market's equilibrium may well be coming in the form of a default in a coupon payment from a U.S. borrower. It has been learned.

As of Friday, it appeared that Commonwealth United may default on the coupon payment due tomorrow, Aug. 3, on its \$30 million convertible. A default had been rumored at the last payment date six months ago, but this time the New York paying agents say "we have no money and we are looking for it."

Commonwealth would not be the first Eurobond issue in trouble. Four Seasons Nursing Centers took care of that with its filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws. Nor was it unanticipated by the market—Commonwealth bonds, when quoted, are at something under their \$1,000 face-value bonds would sell for less than \$100.

But Commonwealth plus the rumors of other U.S. names in trouble do not form a particularly attractive background for a U.S. flotation at the moment.

Kredietbank Luxembourg's figures for July show that new-issue volume about matched that of July 1969. Oddly enough, the mainstay of the July, 1970,

market was the same deutsche mark which to the year-ago period was enjoying its pre-revaluation popularity.

This year, the total was the equivalent of \$127 million, made up of three straight D-mark flotations, one straight dollar issue, and one floating rate loan. Last year, July saw one convertible issue and four D-mark straight for the equivalent of \$130 million.

And the D-mark phenomenon continues. The Kingdom of Denmark is planning a DM 100 million issue with indications of an 8 1/2 percent coupon and pricing at 98 1/2. It was announced last week.

A total of DM 400 million in non-domestic flotations is expected in August, by bankers' estimates.

Euro-guilder and unit of account issues are also showing good strength on the secondary market in the lack of strong dollar issues.

The position of the dollar remains a little touchy. On one hand, demand for Swedish Atlas Copco's \$15 million issue was great enough, so that the size of the flotation was raised to \$20 million last week (with a 9 1/2 percent coupon and pricing at 98 3/4).

First indicated quotes on the secondary market were right around issue price, although dealers stress that another week or so will tell the tale better.

On the other hand, no one has followed Atlas to the public market—though the reasons for the hesitation are not altogether clear. Market people cite everything from the traditional sam-

**Economic Indicators****WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	July 26	July 19	July 26
	Latest	Prior Week	1969
Commodity Index	110.6	110.2	108.2
Currency in circ.	\$54,488,000	\$54,747,000	\$51,066,000
Total loans	\$81,941,000	\$82,162,000	\$80,077,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,377,000	2,422,000	2,635,000
Auto production	56,598	56,598	26,395
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,244,000	8,249,000	8,306,000
Freight car loadings	520,050	543,420	543,420
Electric power, kw-hr.	30,435,000	31,845,000	30,321,000
Business failures	250	180	189

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

**MONTHLY COMPARISONS**

	July	Prior Month	1969
	Latest	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,225,000	78,225,000	78,225,000
Unemployed	3,980,000	3,980,000	3,980,000
Industrial production	168.4	168.1	172.9
Personal income	\$738,500,000	\$738,500,000	\$746,300,000
Money supply	\$203,700,000	\$204,200,000	\$195,400,000
Consumer's Price Index	125.2	124.4	127.8
Construct. contracts	184	170	180
Mfrs. inventories	\$97,768,000	\$97,044,000	\$81,998,000
Exports	\$3,695,100	\$3,446,700	\$3,454,700
Imports	\$3,360,700	\$3,247,500	\$3,177,200

\*800 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

**Economists Agree in Expecting Faster Gain  
In Economy and Less Inflationary Pressure**

By Thomas E. Mullane

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—

While there may be some disagreement among economists over the amount of stimulus needed—and appropriate—for the recessionary economy in the second half of the year, there seems to be a rather remarkable degree of unanimity among them about the likely performance of the nation's productive machine in the months ahead in 1970.

The consensus in a survey of a dozen non-government economists by The New York Times last week was that the economy would move upward at a slightly faster pace the rest of the year, with inflationary pressures abating somewhat.

Those who had been particularly bullish about the gross national product now seem to be scaling down their forecasts a bit at the same time that those who had been somewhat more pessimistic seem to be raising theirs.

Most forecasters have narrowed their predictions of the gross national product for 1970 to the area of \$977 billion to \$980 billion—almost \$50 billion more than last year but with most of the increase represented by inflation.

At the start of the year, the year's gain was substantially wider, running from about \$965 billion to more than \$980 billion.

It is generally assumed there will be a definite upturn for the fourth quarter and for the final six months of 1970, with or without the auto strike that now seems so ominous for September.

With Wall Street thinking along the same lines, the financial markets have remained rather tranquil in recent weeks. Waiting for economic developments to unfold as anticipated and hoping for some encouraging news in the recurrent peace efforts in the Vietnam and Middle East situations.

The stock market held steady around its recovery highs last week, but the dramatic upsurge in bond prices that began in mid-June halted as investors seemed obviously dissatisfied for the moment with lower interest rates.

In reply to questions on the economic outlook, the response from Sam Noyes, an economist with the Argus Research

Corp., indicated what might well be the consensus forecast at this time. He said:

"My current forecast is a GNP of \$977 billion without an auto strike and \$976 billion with a strike. Last November the figure was \$975 billion.

"I believe the economy will show a slow pick-up in the second half, followed by a faster growth in 1971. The GNP deflator should slow to a 3.5 percent rate for the fourth quarter of 1970. The changing mix in the economy should benefit productivity and profits. I expect pre-tax profits to climb by 15 to 20 percent by the second quarter, 1971. I believe econ-

omists' forecast has been made toward a less inflationary economy."

Same Conclusion

Alan Greenspan of Townsend, Green & Co. reaches the same conclusion on the GNP total—\$977 billion—after reducing his year-end forecast by \$4 billion.

"We project," he said, "a rolling readjustment, with capital goods and defense weakening, housing building and consumer expenditures accelerating, unemployment at 5.12 percent in early 1971, price inflation easing moderately, and the budget deficit large and growing \$10 billion for fiscal 1971."

Arthur Friedman of the University of Chicago said he eschewed numerical GNP forecasts, but he offered this comment:

"The Fed has eased up and it now looks as if the actual outcome (for 1970) will be a recession on roughly the 1969-70 scale. I believe that we are still in a recession but look for an upturn to begin in the latter part of this year."

Robert H. Farkas of F. I. Du Pont, Clorox Corp. and also did not place a number on the expected GNP for this year but said that he foresaw "a moderate economic recovery to get under way beginning in late 1970 or early 1971, with pre-tax corporate profits likely to increase by 10 percent in 1971 following a 12 percent decline in 1970."

Profits Running Better

Profits in the second quarter were running a little better than expected. The aggregate net income of 835 manufacturing companies that have reported (Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

**Amex and Over-Counter**

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange managed to show a slight gain last week on increased volume. The index on Friday closed at 20.51, up 18 for the week.

The trading pace quickened to 11,321,825 shares, from 10,574,555 the previous week.

Most notable aspect of the week's trading was the emerging strength of a group of speculative oil-company stocks, mainly those with Canadian properties.

In fact, oil companies took second and third place on the most active list. In first place was Saxon Industries, Inc. in the photocopying field, which accounted for trading of 382,100 shares, closing at 19 7/8, down 1 5/8 for the week. Next most active was Canadian Export Gas & Oil, with 185,000 shares traded. It closed at 4 1/4, showing a gain of 1 1/4 points. Asmara Oil was the third most active issue with 194,300 shares changing hands. It rose 1/2 point to close at 11 1/4.

The over-the-counter market also showed strength. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 stocks stood on Friday at 313.05, a gain of 2.36 above the 310.69 registered on Friday, July 24. The previous weekly gain amounted to 2.54.

Some of the notable price changes for the week were made by American Greetings, maker of cards and gift wrappings, which gained 2 points; Information Machines, up 4; and Tecumseh Products, maker of refrigeration equipment and small engines, up 13.

**Over-Counter Market**

High Low Last Chg

High Low Last Chg

High Low Last Chg

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market giving the high and last bid prices for the week with no change from the previous week's last bid prices. All are actual transactions but are not necessarily indicative of the actual prices at which securities could be sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$20,000,000 (U.S.)

## Massey-Ferguson Credit Corporation

\$15,000,000 Senior Notes due 1970-75

\$5,000,000 Subordinated Notes due 1970-75

This financing was arranged privately by

Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.

The following institutions have participated in the financing:

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Banque du Benelux S.A.

Chase and Bank of Ireland (International)

Hill Samuel &amp; Co. Kleinwort, Benson

The Standard Bank

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August 3, 1970

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Domestic Bonds

Sales in		High		Low		Last		Net	
Bonds		\$1,000		High		Low		Last	
Abnand 5/8/82	80	77	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Abnand 5/8/80	3	65	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/79	276	70 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Am Bond 5/8/77	8	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Am Bond 5/8/75	15	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Am Bond 5/8/73	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/71	29	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Am Bond 5/8/69	31	59 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Am Bond 5/8/67	54	42	39 1/2	42	42	42	42	42	42
Am Bond 5/8/65	92	52	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/63	23	56	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/61	101	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/59	4	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/57	14	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/55	14	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/53	5	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/51	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/49	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/47	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/45	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/43	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/41	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/39	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/37	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/35	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/33	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/31	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/29	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/27	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/25	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/23	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/21	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/19	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/17	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/15	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/13	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/11	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/09	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/07	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/05	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/03	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/01	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/99	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/97	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/95	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/93	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/91	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/89	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/87	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/85	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/83	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/81	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/79	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/77	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/75	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/73	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/71	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/69	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/67	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/65	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/63	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/61	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/59	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/57	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/55	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/53	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/51	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/49	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/47	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/45	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/43	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/41	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/39	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/37	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/35	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/33	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/31	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/29	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/27	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/25	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/23	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/21	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/19	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/17	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/15	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/13	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/11	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/09	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/07	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/05	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/03	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/01	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/99	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/97	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/95	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/93	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/91	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/89	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/87	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/85	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/83	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/81	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/79	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/77	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/75	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/73	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/71	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/69	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/67	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/65	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Bond 5/8/63	2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1	



هكذا من الملاحظ

(Continued from Page 9)

ed so far totaled \$5.20 billion, down 6.8 percent from a year ago but up about 9 percent from the first three months of 1970.

In the financial markets last week, interest centered on bond-market activity as stocks plodded through a generally lackluster trading spell. Stock prices made little headway, but bond values declined.

After six weeks of steadily rising prices and falling interest rates, it was hardly surprising that the bond market rap into some investor resistance.

The decline was so substantial in rates for such a short period of time—six weeks—that it's no wonder investors began to have some doubts.

For one thing, the big rise in bond prices recently was based partly on confidence that the fight against inflation was proceeding. Indeed, it seems to be, but the bond market's confidence was somewhat shaken when the government reported

lower than expected, the deficit was worrisome, for it is realized that, if everything goes wrong in the gap between 1970 and government income and spending could amount to \$15 billion. A deficit of that magnitude would have serious inflationary overtones.

The stock market closed generally higher for the fourth week in a row, but the gains were extremely modest.

There were 910 stocks that moved up for the week while 662 pushed lower and 177 closed unchanged—almost the exact pattern of the preceding week.

Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange slowed somewhat as a watchful, cautious mood dominated investors. The week's turnover totaled 51.1 million shares, compared with 56 million the week before.

All the leading market yardsticks showed small gains. The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 3.90 points to 734.12; the Standard & Poor 50 gained 0.25 to 74.89 and the New York exchange composite advanced 0.13

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UnGasC	444572	4	71%	71%	71%	Oslo	in 5/4s73	3	95%	95%	95%
UnGasC	444572	4	71%	71%	71%	Oslo	in 5/4s73	3	95%	95%	95%

**Treasury Bills**

[illegible]

Feb. 26	6.41	6.23	6.52	Austral O	164,506	14 1/2	11	14	+27
Mar. 22	6.66	6.60	6.94	Equity Pnd	163,700	22 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	- 3

and '82-'87, 4 1/2% ... 70.9 71.9 6.81 changed: 183.  
and '88-'89, 4 % ... 68.2 69.2 6.76 New 1976 highs, 15; lows, 70.

[illegible]

**INSULCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.Y.**

Globe Capital	71.2	81.2
Globe Corp.	80.2	91.2

Mercantile Secur	8 1/2	9 1/2 - 1/4	the lull in public dollar
Midway Nat Ohio	11 1/4	12 1/2	nancing, with persistent talk
Midway Nat Life	12 1/2	14 - 1/4	

Nat Oil Line	20	5 1/2	4	W	
NatReserveLife	30	12 1/2	14		
Fls Seward	ATL	4	W		
Nat Westn LI		4 1/2	5 1/2	+	3 1/2
Nationwide A		12 1/2	12 1/2	+	3 1/2
NorAmLifeCos	150	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	3 1/2
NorAmLifeIns	20	7 1/2	10		



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their liquidity. But more important for the credit markets

had incurred a deficit of \$2.9 billion for the fiscal year ended last June 30—a larger revenue shortage than was estimated as recently as May. With revenues

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**PEANUTS**

“AIRPORT SECURITY PLANS HIT SNAG”

HOW ABOUT THAT? THE CITY WAS ALL SET TO EXPAND THE AIRPORT, AND NOW THE PERSON WHO OWNS THE LAND WON'T SELL.

I WONDER WHO IT IS...

**B.C.**

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

HOW DO I LIKE WHAT?

I'VE INVENTED THE STEP!

ONE SMALL STEP FOR MAN, ONE GIANT LEAP FOR DUMPKIND.

**LIL ABNER**

YO' LOOKS LIKE YO' SEES A GHOST!

TURN 'ROUND AN' TELL ME WHAT ELSE THAT COULD B-BE?

HMPH! AH IS A REAL LIVE GAL!

THEN, HOW COME YO' HAIN'T FAINTIN' IN DISGUST AT US?

NOTHIN' DISGUSTIN' 'BOUT YO'?? YO'ALL IS CUTE.

**BEETLE BAILEY**

RUN! RUN!

WHAT IS IT, BEETLE?

SARGE WAS CHASING ME, BUT I THINK I'VE LOST HIM.

**MISS PEACH**

FRANCINE, WHEN WE GROW UP, WILL YOU MARRY ME?

YES.

HEY!

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

YOU GOT UP OFF YOUR KNEES THE SECOND I SAID 'YES!'.

**BUZ SAWYER**

MIDNIGHT: I ALWAYS ENJOY EATING IN THE BOSS' OFFICE.

HE'S STARTING TO EAT, BUT...

OKAY, BRING THE FORK-LIFT, GO-GO.

IZZY, ARE YOU SURE YOU CAN HANDLE HIM?

YOUR DOUBT WOUNDS ME SORELY, MY LORD. AM I NOT IZZARD THE WIZARD, THE WORLD'S MOST RENOWNED VENTRILOQUIST?

**WIZARD OF ID**

...AND SHE LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER.

THAT WAS TERRIFIC.

READ ME THE PART AGAIN WHERE THE PORRIDGE WAS JUST RIGHT.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME IMMEDIATELY THAT MISS BOVVER'S AT THE HOSPITAL TRYING TO REACH ME BRICE?

IF IT WERE AN EMERGENCY, THEY'D CALL FOR A DOCTOR, NOT A NURSE, JUNE / SIT DOWN AND FINISH DINNER!

I WON'T BE ABLE TO ENJOY DINNER UNTIL I FIND OUT WHAT'S WRONG!

I HAVE SOME CHANGE HERE; I'LL GET THE HOSPITAL FOR YOU.

**POGO**

AT LAST—ALONE...

MY COMPANIONS ALL BEHIND BARS—UNDER SUSPICION OF BEING SUSPECTS...

SM LONELY.

**RIP KIRBY**

A SMALL-TOWN LAW OFFICE...

I'VE ALREADY BEEN SHOCKED, MR. STONE...

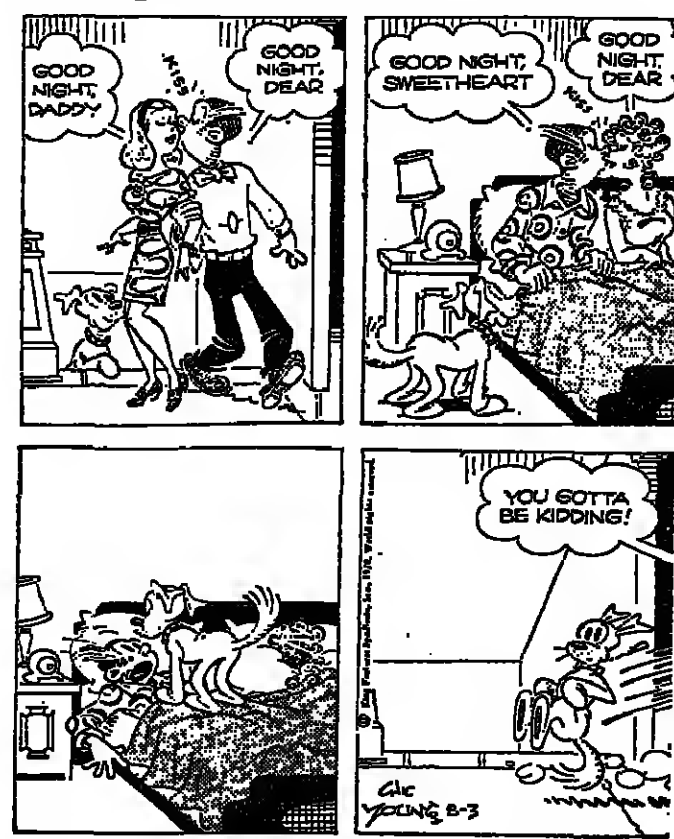
HE DISAPPEARED SO MANY YEARS AGO THE FAMILY BELIEVED HE DIED THEN. IT'S NO WONDER YOU HAD TROUBLE LOCATING ME AS HIS ONLY HEIR.

WELL, LET'S SEE WHAT YOU INHERITED.

OH, THE FLOOR, DEAR MAN!

I MUST WARN YOU NOT TO BE SHOCKED, MISS GRANDFATHER, PASSED AWAY IN VERY MODEST CIRCUMSTANCES.

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As virtually all players use the Blackwood convention or one of its relatives, there might seem to be no excuse for reaching a slam missing two aces. But it still happens in expert play, especially when the bidding has been crowded.

The diagramed deal was played in a recent British international trial. East and West were Bob Rowlands and Derek Rimmington of London, who were strongly in contention for the first half of the world pair championship that ended two weeks ago in Stockholm.

This bidding was distinctly abrupt: North's opening bid of one spade was followed by a pre-emptive jump to four diamonds, and South shut his eyes and bid six hearts. This bid assumed that North's opening bid included two aces and was therefore a gamble.

It might seem therefore that South should have bid four no-trump over four diamonds. But most experts would treat four no-trump in such circumstances as a natural bid showing a diamond stopper, and South had no desire to be left in four no-trump. However, he might have contented himself with a jump to five hearts, a natural invitation to slam.

West led his singleton diamond, and East continued diamonds at the second trick. South would, no doubt, have made the contract by this squeeze except for the fact that Rowlands, as East, had indulged in an unusual and brilliant falsehood.

Knowing at the first trick that South held one diamond and only one—West would not have led the three from nine—three—he won the first trick

NORTH (D)  
♠ KQ10542  
♥ 7  
♦ KJ  
♣ A1042

WEST EAST  
♠ AJ876 ♠ 9  
♥ 84 ♥ J9  
♦ 3 ♦ AQ10876542  
♣ K9873 ♣ 5

SOUTH  
♠ 3  
♥ AKQ106532  
♦ 8  
♣ Q36

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♠ 4♦ 6♥ West 1♣ 4♦ 6♥ Pass Pass. West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ENL	ASITAG	HANAS
SAO	BUKKE	AVISO
THUMB	MAILS	SKETCH
SAID	ES	WIKERSON
SPAS	AGITS	WELITE
PSIS	SIDE	SEIT
EOIN	ODDO	LIDOWN
RAIG	PREMIT	MAE
TREBLE	WASP	TRE
LARI	SAGIA	SHEP
INAS	NAIS	STOLE
MAILED	TO	THEWALL
ECLAIR	ISNOW	ICE
REISTS	BITES	LAD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOM, WHERE DO YA SET THE OVEN TO MAKE A PAIR OF WET SHOES WELL DONE?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BATOU

SECAE

WYLOH

CLARNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: LYING BARAL MURMUR SALOON

Answer: When this happens you might expect a pre-arranged uprising to take place—THE ALARM BINGO

BOOKS

THE VAN WYCK BROOKS-LEWIS MUMFORD LETTERS

The Record of a Literary Friendship—1921-1949. Edited by Robert E. Spiller. Dutton. 461 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE letters record a friendship of more than 40 years' duration and are unsurpassed in closeness, mutual concern and sustained sweetness. Such empathy between writers is certainly rare, and though in one or two places the chord that joined them frayed a bit, it never snapped. Even at the very end, up to the time of Brooks' death, the letters could not have shown more concern or more consideration. Their relationship endured because both were good men. They had an instinctive aversion to any act or word or gesture that would inflict pain or diminish the spirit of the other. This makes for a certain blandness in the writing, but it did wonders for them as writers. Each buoyed up the other; each offered assurance, consolation, guidance and occasionally criticism. They helped one another and others in their circle—Waldo Frank, Lee Simonson, Alfred Kreyenborg, Paul Rosenfeld—in dozens of ways. They talked up one another's books, found apartments or living quarters, helped secure grants or jobs, aided in literary projects, signed one another's manifests and, in short, did all that could be required of them as citizens of the republic of letters.

When Brooks suffered a nervous breakdown, Mumford took over like an older brother, physician and family counselor. He must have been a tower of strength to Brooks' first wife. And when Mumford succumbed to despondency, Brooks almost extravagantly assured him of the quality of his work and of its abiding value.

They were human, of course, and when Bernard DeVoto attacked Brooks for what he considered a false psychological interpretation of Mark Twain, and when James T. Farrell attacked Mumford for his "fuzziness and obscurantism," both men answered sharply and hastened to the defense of the other. But even then the level of the argument was always high. It is notable, for example, how little gossip there is in the book. Nothing at all about the internal politics of publishing houses, what cliques are being formed and broken, who is carrying on with whom. They complained about their publishers often enough, but they refused to see something Machiavellian in a publisher who did not get behind one of their books or in a critic who castigated it.

But generosity of spirit was not the only bond that united them. Both men felt that they shared a common outlook as to the value and significance of the American experience as expressed in their writers, painters, architects, political scientists and town planners. Both felt that the American past was meaningful, that it provided guidelines to the future, that it was worth cherishing and

studying. It had been an era by Brooks on the wonder America that had caused Mumford to give up a career in England and return home.

In contrast to the prevalent mood of the '30s, neither Brooks nor Mumford was a sayer. The Waste Land was their symbol. "Life is a game and a primal adventure," Brooks writes to his friend. "O complete your series (Mumford's 'The Renewal of Life' and the whining shades of Joyce and Spengler and other false poets who have ended our time will vanish." Mumford in a long letter, John Chamberlain insisted the positive line he and Brooks had taken in the '30s. Neither would accept the narrow economic interpretation of American literature Vernon Parrington devised. There was much American life that was discomfiting in the years they wrote, they had known past glories they wanted to restore original luster to what had become dull metal on an anvil.

And yet in spite of their purpose, their golden aim, it is a strange deadness, a peculiar sterility in these pages. Then a pervasive bookishness as if the plugging answers can be found by consulting another secure volume or reading another two or three hundred before setting pen to paper. Brooks and Mumford assert more than once that he was rather live lean as a writer than as a professor. (Nevertheless, they did lecture, teach and give addresses.) Yet it is hard to believe that any professor in a college quad could have been more sheltered than these two men pictured here.

Brooks was always looking back. "I am supplying the missing link between the present and the past," he insisted. And his highest praise for Mumford was that he was writing in the tradition of Mill and Carlyle. And Mumford was always pushing the book after that one. It was a little astonishing to this reader how concerned they were with run of the mill reviews and what they said.

This observation is unfair to Mumford, certainly, who has been and remains an activist in a dozen fields; he had been a member of New York City Board of Higher Education; he agitated for a more militant anti-fascism on the part of democracies and has been a fierce critic of urban life and urban growth. Yet very little of this fervor is on view in the pages. As we read, we more and more have the feeling that this is a great world beyond the pages—one that can't be confided between the covers of a book.

Mr. Lask is a book review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

**ACROSS**

1 Hepburn

5 Misrepresent

10 Behave childishly

14 Neighbor of Pakistan

15 — costs

16 Cradle locale

17 — a bat out of —

18 A voice to the uptight

20 Pindaric

21 Feminine suffix

22 City on the Rhone

23 Knots

25 Office

27 Fireman

29 Kit's companion

33 Low, Vulgar or Late

34 Rates

35 Western alliance

36 Amerind

37 Northern shrub

38 Fill the bill

39 And more: Abbr.

40 Saw

41 Subdued, in France

42 Memento

44 Baby LeRoy's foil

**DOWN**

1 Thousand:

2 Prefix

3 Heed

4 Direction

5 Lead-off, for one

6 — Unis

7 Purplish red

8 — de France

9 High priest

10 Record player

11 River to the Caspian

12 — majesty

13 Isle of Man's House of —

19 Starchy roots

21 Parade

24 Steinbeck D.P.

25 Gay

26 Upper: Ger.

27 Svelte

28 Parisian sweetmeat

29 Sponge oo

30 French look

31 Scottish landowner

32 Western park

34 Peel in a way

37 Biblical woman

38 Wooden tubs of old

40 Ledger entry

41 Symbol of softness

43 Fathers

44 Puffball, for one

46 Beatrice's friend

47 Brood

48 Pecan-shaped

49 Connecting land

50 Coating

52 Baba and others

53 Highways

55 Arabian garment

56 New Guinea people

57 Where Abilene is: Abbr.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15							16	
17				18						19		
20				21						22		
	23	24				25	26					
27	28					29				30	31	32
33						34						35
36						37						38
39						40						
42						43				44		
						45				46		
47	48	49				50				51	52	53
54						55	56					
58						59						60
61						62						63

هكذا من الامم



## Bats In Decisive Run

## Gibson Hits, Pitches St. Louis to Victory

first quarter. The Chiefs had advanced to the Stars 25 before linebacker John Small of The Citadel hammered Dawson for an 11-yard loss.

Two plays into the second quarter Lueger picked off a Shaw pass at the Stars 35 and returned it 15 yards. Four plays later Warren McVea ended the 20-yard drive by dashing in from three yards. Stenerud's kick made it 17-0.

Seventeen seconds before halftime strong safety Jim Kearney built the Chiefs' lead to 24-0 by dashing in front of receiver Art Malone, grabbing Plupke's short pass and dashing 56 yards unopposed into the end zone.

HOUSTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Bob Gibson stymied Houston on four hits, struck out ten and singled in the decisive run, boosting St. Louis to a 3-2 victory over the Astros and a sweep of their three-game series.

Gibson, 14-5, had the Astros blanked on one hit—Jesus Alou's leadoff single in the first inning—until Johnny Edwards banged his sixth home in the eighth.

Then in the ninth, Alou and Joe Morgan opened with singles, but Jim Wynn grounded into a double play, with Alou scoring. A walk and a wild pitch put the tying run on second, but Gibson got Doug Rader on a ground out for the final out.

Gibson singled in the Cardinals' third run in the ninth inning after Mike Spillan singled and Dal Maxwell walked with two out.

**Bucs' Stargell Hits 2 Homers And 3 Doubles**

## Bucs' Stargell Hits 2 Homers And 3 Doubles

However, Phelps was smothered by Buck Buchanan on third down and Dennis Leuthauer of the Air Force Academy was wide left on a placement from the 38.

The Chiefs each earned a game payment, one-fourteenth of their 1969 salaries, before going on strike. Forty-nine All-Stars now will report to the training camps of the teams that drafted them. They are not yet members of the Players Association and their contracts require them to report.

Chiefs Sign Out

**Phillies vs. Giants 6**

Tony Taylor walloped a ninth-inning grand-slam home run, moving Philadelphia to a 7-6 victory over San Francisco.

Taylor connected against rookie reliever Mike Davidson after the Phillies, who went into the inning trailing 6-3, loaded the bases with none out against starter Ron Bryant.

Larry Hise opened the ninth with a pop fly double which fell between three Giant fielders. Doc Edwards followed with a single, and then pinch-hitter Terry Harman walked, loading the bases for

**ATLANTA, Aug. 2 (UPI).—**Willie Stargell belted two home runs and three doubles to highlight a 22-hit Pittsburgh attack yesterday as the Pirates outslugged the Atlanta Braves, 20-10, in the biggest scoring outburst ever staged at Atlanta Stadium.

Stargell, who drove in six runs and scored five, led a Pittsburgh assault that included four home runs, three triples, and seven doubles. The Braves also had four homers, two by Hank Aaron, his 29th and 30th, in pounding out 15 hits.

In the seventh inning, when the

## Nicklaus, Hinson, Crampton 3d-Round Leaders in Classic

Coach Hank Stram said, "The players will be off until 10:30 Sunday night. What will happen then no one knows."

He did say, however, that the camp would not be shut down should the NFL owners and striking veterans not reach a contract settlement by 10:30 p.m. tonight.

"We'll go ahead with what we have," Stram said.

By Lincoln A. Werden

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 2 (NYT).—The rivalry continued between the experienced campaigners and the younger players yesterday during the third round of the \$350,000 Westchester Golf Classic. After holers, there was no single tourney leader. Instead, three shared the lead at 205, ten under par.

Larry Henson, a 25-year-old pro from Douglas, Ga., occupied first place with Bruce Crampton of Australia and Jack Nicklaus, who recently won the British Open title. Henson, Crampton and Nicklaus were tied at 10 under par.

I must go to the practice tee to be any good tomorrow," he said.

"I can't continue to be as lucky as I was. Perhaps I should phrase that and say I was I fortunate and took advantage of the opportunities I had. My time has come. I know I have won a bit off but I'm pleased with my game." Nicklaus also had a Friday.

If a tie results for first place after the conclusion of today's round, there will be a sudden-death playoff immediately.

He finished at 67 yesterday with a brilliant flourish at the 18th green of the Westchester Country Club, sinking a 15-foot putt for eagle 3 at this 538-yard hole. He had reached the green in two with No. 3 wood.

Stenared, kick, 42.  
K.C.F. - Stenared, 42.  
Stenared - McVea, 3 run (Stenared, kick).  
K.C.G. - Kearney, 60, interception (Stenared, kick).  
All-Stars - F.G., Delaney, 39.  
Attendance - 62,940.

## Housewife Signs Football Contract

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP). — Pat Palukas has created her hair curlers for fans by signing a standard one-year player's contract with Orlando's professional football team.

The 27-year-old, 35-25-34 Tampa housewife will hold the ball for her placekicker husband, Steve, who also signed a contract with the Orlando Panthers of the Atlantic Coast League.

"It feels fine to have them,"

green of the Westchester Country Club, sinking a 158-yard putt for an eagle 3 at this 330-yard hole. He also reached the green in two with No. 3 wood.

Crampton, at 34, is four years younger than Nicklaus and has been named the American tour sinner 1957 as a participant who seldom misses in an event. His 69 was without the gleam of a bogey as he reeled off 4 pars. He interspersed them with four birdies, three at the par-8 holes.

Wojcik, the winner of the 1968 New Orleans Open in a playoff with Frank Beaulieu, began with birdie decency: he added two more birdies by the sixth, then scored a 69 at the next 12 holes. Although he has an undimmed left arm because of polio, Wojcik attacked the course with confidence and carded a 69 to earn his spot with his older rival.

Howie Johnson of Palm Springs struck a blow for the older generation with a 65 that brought his record to 307. The 44-year-old Californian became a golf pro at the age of 30 after a wife who was in the insurance business came back a 52 for one of the few times.

Bill, whose brother, Mike, is killed with a 72 for 216 or 217 par for three rounds, missed, of course the Sikes mark of 62, set in 1967, by one stroke. The humiliated, fogged Bill's eyeslashes "with steam." The diminutive professional from Evergreen, Colo., was reprimanded and fined during the United States Open for riding the Hastings course at Chiswick. He stooped frequently on putting greens to wipe his eyes.

Obviously he did his job well since he needed only 25 putts out and 12 in—during his 81, 82 and 83 round that provided the afternoon spectators with a view of a spectacular golf.

Jack Nicklaus .....	72-67-67-69
Burt Gammon .....	66-69-69-69
Larry Ransom .....	67-59-69-69
Howie Johnson .....	70-73-65-66
Tommy Bolt .....	72-72-65-66
Billy Casper .....	72-72-67-68
Gene Linder .....	68-71-66-66
John Schneider .....	68-67-71-69

Homero Blanca	74-67-67-20
Jim Jamieson	71-66-72-20
Frank Beard	68-71-70-20

**Cowboys Release** McDowell pitched a six-hitter today to become the American

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	65	39	.625	
Detroit	57	46	.553	7 1/2
New York	48	48	.500	15
Boston	48	49	.492	11
Cleveland	46	50	.479	15
Washington	26	57	.447	47 1/2
Western Division				
Minnesota	63	36	.639	
Oakland	58	45	.563	7
Chicago	56	46	.548	7 1/2
Kansas City	38	66	.365	27

second, which Dave Hill produced under cloudy morning skies and during a slight drizzle. He was in it 3:07 also.

Nicklaus, immersed in perspiration, came to the end of this hot, humid day with a 71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070

## High Hurdler

THOMPSON OAKES, Calif., Aug. 2 (AP).—Leon Coleman, one of the world's top high hurdlers, has been out by the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League.

Coleman, 1985 AAU high hurdles champion, clocked 12.3 seconds, within one tenth of a second of the world record.

League's first 16-game winner and Vada Pinson's double ignited a three-run streak that sent Cleveland back to Chicago as Cleveland's Dowell, now 35, walked three batters and struck out eight to raise his American League-leading strike-out total to 218.

Twins 12, Tigers 4

Cesar Tovar's second single of an eight-run 10th inning drove in

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

California 2, Washington 1  
 Oakland 10, Los Angeles 2  
 New York 7, 2 Milwaukee 3, 2  
 Detroit 10, Minneapolis 2  
 Baltimore 6, Kansas City 1  
**Saturday's Results**  
 Cleveland 3, Chicago 2  
 Oakland 2, Washington 1  
 New York 7, Milwaukee 1  
 Minneapolis 12, Detroit 4  
 Detroit 10, Kansas City 1  
 Boston 5, California 2  
**Sunday's Games**  
 (Not Included in Standings)  
 Washington at Oakland  
 California at Boston 2  
 Milwaukee at New York  
 Cleveland at Chicago 2 (N.Y.)  
 Minnesota 4, Detroit 2  
 Kansas City at Baltimore  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
**Eastern Division**

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York .....	56	46	.549	
Pittsburgh .....	54	48	.529	1 1/2
Chicago .....	54	50	.519	3
Philadelphia .....	40	54	.427	8
Baltimore .....	42	52	.441	9
Montreal .....	46	50	.479	11 1/2

[illegible]

(5-4). HR—Alden (15th), Wynn (16th).  
 3-4. Digs (15th), 000 000-3 0 1  
 New York (15th) 003 000 01x-4 0 1  
 Wilcox, Willis (7) and Campanozzi;  
 Peters (15th) 000 000-3 0 0  
 (8-3). HR—Campbell (8th), Jones (8th),  
 Brown (17th).

(First Game)

Los Angeles (15th) 020 000 008-5 13 3  
 Montreal (15th) 000 000-12 12 0  
 Potter, Normas (2d), Pena (6), Lamm  
 (6) and Torberg; Ney, Raymond (1st)  
 and Peters (15th) 000 000-3 0 0  
 (8-9). HR—Fierly (14th), Staub (15th),  
 (16th).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles (15th) 000 000 100-3 5 1  
 Montreal (15th) 200 012 006-3 11 1  
 Osteen, Mikkelson (6) and O'Brien;  
 Reno (16th) and Baccetti (15th) 000  
 (11-9). HR—Baily (15th), Crawford  
 (15th), Staub (10th, 21st),  
 Chicago (15th) 001 010 116-4 2 2  
 Montreal (15th) 000 000 216-5 1 1  
 Pappas, Reno (6), Gura (6), Rodgers (6),  
 (8) and Eliat, McGlothlin, O'Brien, 101  
 Corrales (6) and Bench. W—Granger  
 (6), L—Cogan (4-7). HR—Smith  
 (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland (15th) 200 000 008-3 0 0  
 Chicago (15th) 000 000 012-5 0 0  
 Detroit (15th) 000 000 000-3 0 0  
 White (8) and Josephson. L—Zantzi  
 (7-11).

St. Louis (15th) 000 000 100 003-4 0 0  
 Milwaukee (15th) 000 000 000-3 10 3

Mike Andrews broke up a scoreless tie with a two-run single in the eighth inning and Carl Yastrzemski and Gerry Moses added home runs to help Gary Peters and Boston down California, 3-0.

Yankes 4, Brewers 1

Gene Michael singled in one run and Jim Lyle produced a run-scoring fly in the 12th inning to lead New York to its sixth consecutive victory, 4-1, over Milwaukee.

Athletics 5, Senators 0

Chuck Dobson pitched his fourth shutout of the year and Rick Monday drove in three runs with a single and triple as Oakland won its 11th straight game, 5-0, beating Washington, 3-0.

Orioles 3, Royals 1

Jim Palmer pitched a six-hitter to register his 15th victory of the season as Baltimore defeated Kansas City for a record 22nd consecutive win, 3-1.

The Orioles, who lost to the Royals the first time the two teams met but have not lost since, broke the previous record of 21

Division .....	000	000	012-1	e 2	San Francisco...	200	010	001	00-3	2
Carlton (6-14) and Torre; Cook, Ray					Philadelphia ....	030	000	200	87-6	11

San Francisco	49	94	476	32
Los Angeles	46	88	442	25 1/2
San Diego	46	85	381	33
St. Louis vs. Houston 1				
Los Angeles at Montreal 1				
Los Angeles at Montreal (2nd), (nat.)				
New York at San Diego 5				
San Francisco at Philadelphia 2, 2				
Atlanta at Pittsburgh 2				
Chicago 7, 11, Cincinnati 1, 2				
Saturday's Results				
New York at San Diego 3				
Pittsburgh 20, Atlanta 10				
Montreal 5, Los Angeles 5				
Philadelphia 6, 5, San Francisco 5, 1				
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4				
St. Louis 10, Houston 1				
Sunday's Games				
Not Included in Standings				
Los Angeles 5, Montreal 2				
San Diego at New York 2				
Pittsburgh 10, Atlanta 7				
Chicago 4, 5, Chicago 2				
St. Louis 3, Houston 2				

[illegible]

(13) and Munson; Downing, Sanders (7); Humphreys (1); Gossard (12) and Knox; (14) and (15)—Grimmick (2-3); L—Humphreys (1-14).

Washington 9-0 360 360 5-2 4 0  
Gaidard 9-0 363 363 5-2 4 0  
Cox, Brown (8) and Roseboro; DeShon (12-16) and Fernandez.  
L—Cox (8-3), Roseboro (12-16).

Kansas City 9-0 360 360 5-15-1 6 0  
Baltimore 7-1 361 400 5-2-1 6 0  
Drum, Bumgarner (4), Wright (14-17), and (15-17) and (16-17) and (17-17) and (18-17) and (19-17) and (20-17) and (21-17) and (22-17) and (23-17) and (24-17) and (25-17) and (26-17) and (27-17) and (28-17) and (29-17) and (30-17) and (31-17) and (32-17) and (33-17) and (34-17) and (35-17) and (36-17) and (37-17) and (38-17) and (39-17) and (40-17) and (41-17) and (42-17) and (43-17) and (44-17) and (45-17) and (46-17) and (47-17) and (48-17) and (49-17) and (50-17) and (51-17) and (52-17) and (53-17) and (54-17) and (55-17) and (56-17) and (57-17) and (58-17) and (59-17) and (60-17) and (61-17) and (62-17) and (63-17) and (64-17) and (65-17) and (66-17) and (67-17) and (68-17) and (69-17) and (70-17) and (71-17) and (72-17) and (73-17) and (74-17) and (75-17) and (76-17) and (77-17) and (78-17) and (79-17) and (80-17) and (81-17) and (82-17) and (83-17) and (84-17) and (85-17) and (86-17) and (87-17) and (88-17) and (89-17) and (90-17) and (91-17) and (92-17) and (93-17) and (94-17) and 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### Author-Pitcher Bouton Sent to Minor League

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.



